MORGAN COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY

1867-1917

THE MORGAN COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY

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By Carl E. Black, A. M., M. D., F. A. C. S.

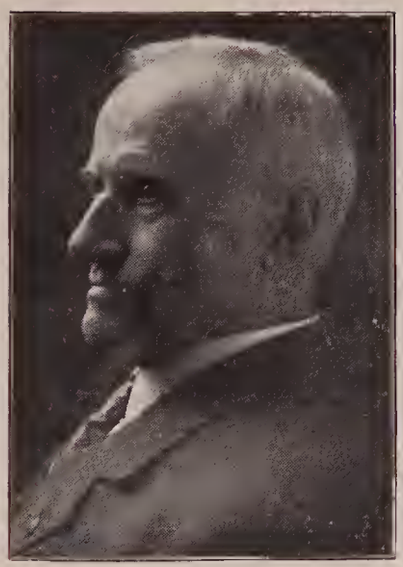
JACKSONVILLE, ILLINOIS
December 1st, 1917

"Optimism may and often does point to a road that is hard to travel, or to one that leads nowhere; but pessimism points to no road at all."

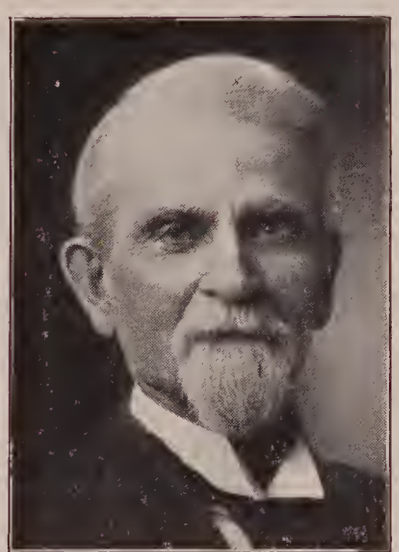
—EDWARD LIVINGSTON TRUDEAU

Compliments of
The Morgan County Medical Society
on its
Fiftieth Birthday

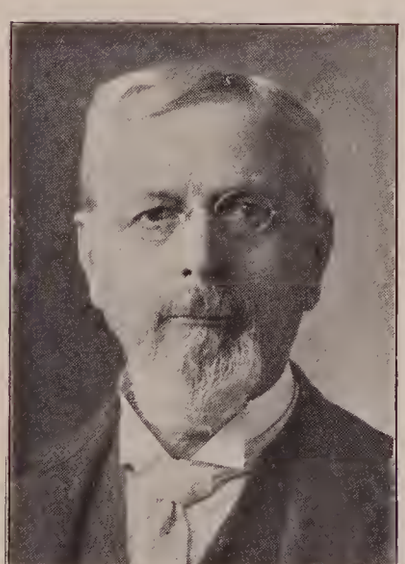
J. F. SNYDER
Virginia



JAMES MINER
Winchester



E. F. BAKER



T. A. WAKELY

T. J. PITNER

OUR LIVING MEMBERS OF THE EARLY YEARS

TO OUR LIVING MEMBERS OF
THE EARLY YEARS
THIS LITTLE VOLUME
IS AFFECTIONATELY DEDICATED
BY THE AUTHOR

COMMITTEE ON SEMI-CENTENNIAL OF THE MORGAN COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY

George B. Bradley
Chairman

Walter L. Frank
Secretary

David W. Reid

Albyn L. Adams

Thomas J. Pitner

Elmer L. Crouch

Carl E. Black

Tully O. Hardesty

George Stacy

A. O. Magill

Preface

IN STUDYING the history of a small county medical society one must be impressed with the direct relation of that society to general scientific and medical progress. The standing of the society in the world of medicine can be tested by three groups of facts. First, did the members in their papers and discussions bring to the society the latest and best in the progress and development of scientific medicine? Second, did the members develop themselves by the application of these facts and principles in their daily work and thus bring to the community better methods than there would have been without the stimulus of the medical society? Third, were one or more of its members stimulated to do advanced work in investigation and experimentation which developed conspicuous individuals whose work and names gave inspiration and luster to their home organization?

In our study of the work of the Morgan County Medical Society for its first fifty year period we will undertake no comparison with other societies, but will try to analyze its work and progress by the three tests mentioned. After a considerable opportunity for observation of other societies at work, we have come to the conclusion that it is a distinct sign of weakness in a society for its records to show a great proportion of prominent essayists and speakers from outside its territory. No society ever accomplished a conspicuous, or even a mediocre development in that way. Such a society still remains the weakling boy tied to his mother's apron-string, requiring to be braced up by predigested mental food from those who have been developing themselves. Therefore we will ask your especial attention in the following pages as to the question whether our society has had to be continually nourished by nurses from neighboring cities, or whether we have prepared our own mental and scientific feasts.

The second point will not be so easy to display. To know whether our members make daily practical application of what they hear and see in the medical society, one must have some acquaintance with the community. Does the community as a whole have a high degree of confidence in its practitioners? Are foreign consultants frequently asked for by citizens or are such more often suggested by the attendants themselves? Are members of the local profession in demand as consultants in neighboring communities on account of their professional and scientific standing? Is the medical community as a whole ethical in its methods, supporting high professional ideals and following the best rules toward each other and toward the community? There is no way in which a medical society does as valuable work as in teaching medical ethics. No persistently unethical doctor can continue long in active society membership. We have seen a few instances in which a few strong but unethical men were banded together under the name of a medical society for personal gain, and to prevent the organization of a real medical society. If the state and national organizations are watchful and do their duty, such unethical groups will soon be broken up. They are doomed to failure finally because they inevitably quarrel among themselves and break down by their own folly.

The third test is probably the best one. It is the fruit by which you must always finally judge the tree. The medical society is a forum from which every ambitious, investigating and scientific worker can secure a hearing. Here he has an opportunity to present the first results of his researches. Here he can

discuss the propositions he hopes to prove and test the conclusions of his investigations. Any ambitious worker who is wise will take his local society fully into his confidence and gain the benefit of its criticisms, and any society which is wise will foster in every way possible all efforts of its members to do advanced work of any and all kinds. Too often the medical society discourages its members who seek to present the results of original research, or compels them to seek a hearing in some other society with a more congenial atmosphere and a more far seeing vision. Thus many a medical society has grown into a fairly thrifty looking tree, but has persistently destroyed the buds before they could develop into the ripened fruit—the final and best test of medical society existence. By these tests we will proceed to study the first fifty years' work of the Morgan County Medical Society.

Introduction

THE STORY of this small organization, The Morgan County Medical Society, planted here in the center of the great prairie state of Illinois, is in many respects typical of hundreds of other similar societies all over the country. Some were begun earlier and some later, but all were in response to the sentiment expressed by Hippocrates (460-370 B. C.) when he said: "The physician must know what others have known or he is constantly liable to deceive both himself and others." If this was true in the time of Hippocrates, when medical knowledge was so meagre, how much more true must it have been in 1866, when medicine was just emerging from its primitive period and entering the formative period of its development. Between the primitive period when metaphysics, religion, charlatanism, and other forms of ignorance were so intermixed with attempts at scientific medicine, as to obscure them from any popular understanding, and the period of true scientific effort—of which the work of Pasteur marked the dawn—we have what may be described as the preparatory period in medical progress.

The evolution of medicine is a necessary part of the evolution of pure science. Real scientific progress was the essential first step in true medical progress. True to the advice of Napoleon when he said, "The tools to those who can handle them," the practitioner could have made no substantial progress in breaking away from the superstition and dogma until discovery of new facts had paved the way. On the other hand, scientific work and discovery could not be effective until liberty of thought and speech was granted.

It was for the securing of these objects that our forefathers came to the new country, probably little realizing that they were laying the foundation for a scientific development which would revolutionize the world. The great scientific discoveries which have been made in free America and the developments which have followed throughout the world, would alone compensate for all the privations and hardships of discovery and pioneer development. What would modern civilization be without the steam railroad, the telegraph, the telephone, and the electric light?

When women began to receive more education and greater liberty of thought and occupation, an important step was taken toward a true advancement. Scientific development must always be preceded by freedom of thought and action, for original discovery is always individual and never collective. This is well illustrated by a study of the comparative scientific discoveries of America and Germany. Germany is peculiarly barren in new and fundamental discoveries, while her autocratic governing establishment has been quick to apply the results of such discoveries in a practical way. A disposition toward less oppression of the Jews and granting them more freedom of thought and action, stands out as a landmark of the kind of liberty that makes for scientific development.

Experimental medicine was founded by Claude Bernard (1813-'78), who was the first to make it plain that observation is a passive science, while experimentation is an active science. He demonstrated the value of the artificial production of disease in scientific study. While Bernard's experimental work was not epoch making in the same sense as that of Pasteur (1822-1895), it was of the greatest scientific value in the overthrow of those leaders of thought who developed a theory and spent the rest of their lives to make facts fit it. Among such were Broussais (1772-1838) of France, and Rasori (about

1807) of Italy, and Hegel (about 1850) of Germany, with their fanciful theories; the "Nature of Philosophy" of Von Schelling (about 1850) of Germany, and the "Therapeutic Nihilism" of Skoda of Austria. No one did more than Bernard to change the trend of medical thought to the serious study of the facts of physiology and pathology. Louis (1787-1872), a pupil of Broussais, was the founder of medical statistics, records of morbidity, as distinguished from vital statistics, and did much to direct attention to the value of facts when carefully collected and properly studied, and in this way broke down the influence of the theorists in medicine. While Floyer (1649-1734) had published his "Physician's Pulse Watch" long before, Louis was really the first to make and study pulse records. His studies of phthisis, with a report of 1960 cases and 358 dissections, and of pneumonia and typhoid fever gave a new setting to the study and practice of medicine. The discovery of anaesthesia by Long (1815-1878), Wells (1815-1848), and Morton (1819-1868), and its practical application by Warren (1778-1856); the publication of "Conservation of Energy," by Helmholz (1821-94) in 1847, and of the "Origin of Species" by Darwin (1809-82) in 1859, are landmarks of scientific progress without which medicine would not have been drawn into the mighty wave of progress, which has extended its beneficent influence to every community of this and other lands. These are some of the landmarks which show the state of scientific and medical thought at the time our society was organized.

The Preliminary Meeting

CHAPTER I.

THE approaching semi-centennial of our Morgan County Medical Society, caused us to stop and take a backward view to days which the words "fifty years" would indicate to be long ago, and yet when one reads the roster of membership and the minutes of the meetings, he feels as though it were yesterday.

The facts of local Medical Society history in the following pages are taken almost exclusively from the books of minutes left by the various secretaries. Some of these are brief and incomplete, and for a few months of the period no record could be found. There is no doubt that some errors of statement as well as of names will be found. We would therefore ask the kindly indulgence of our readers, and request you to overlook as far as possible any unavoidable mistakes which may have crept into this record. Many of our members are much more intimately acquainted with the facts than is the author. It is always difficult to write with exactness of the doings of those still in active service.

GEORGE (CALDWELL) CADWELL
Feb. 21st., 1773, to Aug. 1st., 1826
First Physician to locate in what is now Morgan County, and first State Senator from this District.

There seems to have been quite as large a proportion of college-bred men as today and practically all were medical school graduates.

It is plain that if we wish to see the real pioneers in Central Illinois Medicine we must go back to the days of George Cadwell, the first doctor and the first senator from Morgan county, and of Ero Chandler, first doctor in Jacksonville. These two names take us back not fifty, but one hundred

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1866 April 26: Temporary officers elected. Committee to prepare constitution appointed. Name "Morgan County Medical Society" adopted. May 17: Constitution adopted. Permanent officers elected. Examining Committee appointed. June: Paper—Asiatic cholera, Henry Jones. Reports—Meeting Illinois State Medical Society, David Prince: Obstetrical case, Henry Jones. July: Paper—The agency of mercury in cholera, diarrhoea, and similar diseases, David Prince. Report—Ventilation, David Prince. August: Paper—Antimonii et potassii tartras in uterine inertia, Henry Jones. Report—Compound fracture, Wm. S. Edgar. Necrosed humerus, David Prince. September: Paper—Idiocy and its relation to the medical profession, C. T. Wilbur. Report—Obstetrical case, Henry Jones. October—By-laws adopted. Essay—Ergot of rye, W. S. Edgar. Discussion, Uses of ergot and tartar emetic in labor, Henry Jones, David Prince. November: Essay—Phthisis and its relation to scrofula, R. E. McVey. Report of malpractice suit, Dr. David Prince. December: Discussion—Local anesthesia, David Prince, G. V. Black, W. S. Edgar. Report of committee on fee-bill. Report—Menstruation and escape of liquor amnii, S. G. Weagley.

years, and give us the real beginning—the real pioneers in Medicine in Morgan County.

Those who met in the old Court House the afternoon of April 26, 1866, and took steps to organize a County Medical Society were: J. R. Askew, David Prince, Wm. S. Edgar, Henry Jones, and T. A. Wakely, from Jacksonville; R. E. McVey of Waverly, T. Van Welch of Concord, and Dr. Anderson of Franklin. T. A. Wakely had not yet graduated in medicine, although already in the field. At this meeting R. E. McVey acted as chairman, and W. S. Edgar as secretary, and it was arranged to invite all physicians of the county to meet at the Court House at 10:00 a.m. May 17th, to perfect a county medical organization.

It seems curious now that we find no record of a medical organization here prior to 1866. In fact, we have been told that a Medical Society did exist and was discontinued during the war, but we have been unable to find authentic record of it. One explanation may be that the faculty of the Illinois College Medical School with its examining board, formed an early organization in Medicine which took the place of a Medical Society, or at least displaced it. Even assuming that this was true for the period from 1840 to 1850, what was the profession doing during the intervening fifteen to twenty years, until 1866? One can hardly imagine the indefatigable David Prince, the dignified and polished Henry Jones, the scholarly Hiram K. Jones, and the energetic W. S. Edgar, not to say anything of a score of other splendid doctors of Morgan County, living together in this community with no provision for professional intercourse. That would seem highly improbable, and yet if an organization did exist, all record of it seems to have disappeared. Perhaps some research worker may yet find the records. We have seen an item in a local paper stating that a district medical society was organized (at Edwardsville) in the territory of which Morgan County was then a part, on the second Monday of May, 1820, and that one Dr. Samuel D. J. DeCamp was secretary. Perhaps some of our readers can give us information regarding this early society.

It would seem from the records of the Morgan County Medical Society, that the Society has had a very even and successful career. The meetings have been of more than average regularity, and the attendance and the interest good. Eight physicians from four Morgan County towns braved the April showers to meet at the old Court House and plan the organization of this society. The first regular meeting was appointed for May 17th, at which time nineteen physicians, representing eight towns besides Jacksonville, were present . Sangamon, Scott, Cass, and Morgan Counties were represented in this early membership. In addition to the nineteen active members, six honorary members who had already retired from active practice, were elected from these counties. A county old enough to furnish so large a quota of physicians who had already done their life-work can hardly be classed as pioneer.

Apparently by common consent, R. E. McVey, of Waverly, was the chairman of the preliminary meeting, and was elected the first president, serving throughout the year and rarely missing a meeting. His commanding appearance and seriously studious view of the practice of medicine, made him a leader of marked ability. Wm. S. Edgar acted as secretary of the preliminary meeting, and George R. Bibb was elected the first permanent secretary, but at the second

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January: Essay—Puerperal fever, David Prince. Report—Case of obstetrics, David Prince.
1867 February: Paper—Calabar bean, D. R. Malone. Re-discussion of malpractice suit, Dr. David Prince. Notes—Mercurials, W. S. Edgar. March: Report—Case of Cerebro-spinal meningitis, J. P. Johnston. Classification of cutaneous diseases, W. S. Edgar. April: Report—Schirrhus tumor of uterus, David Prince. Election of delegates to National Medical Society. May: Anniversary meeting. Reports of officers. Toast—The early practice in Jacksonville, Henry Jones. June to December: Reports missing.

FIRST MEETING PLACE OF THE SOCIETY
Old Court House, which stood in Central Park, Southwest corner.

meeting, on account of poor health, he tendered his resignation which was accepted with regret. The minutes of the June meeting were signed by C. T. Wilbur, as were those throughout the year, and he was re-elected for the ensuing year. He was the first regular secretary.

The first debate recorded in the minutes of the first meeting was over the School of Graduation question. At the preliminary meeting a committee, consisting of T. Van Welch of Concord, Dr. Anderson of Franklin, David Prince of Jacksonville, R. E. McVey of Waverly, and Wm. S. Edgar of Jacksonville, was appointed to draft a suitable constitution and by-laws, to report at the first regularly appointed meeting. At this time, also, by vote, Dr. Henry Jones was "solicited" to read an "essay" on "Asiatic Cholera." The 17th of May at the Court House was selected as the date and place of the first meeting. On motion of T. A. Wakely (not yet a graduate in medicine, but actively interested), and Dr. Anderson of Franklin, the secretary, was instructed to have the minutes published in the local papers. This seems to have been the first and last appearance of Dr. Anderson at the Society. The By-laws were framed and presented. Article two, section one, said that "Any honorable member of the regular Medical Profession who is not accredited in the community where he resides as Homeopathist, Hydrotheropathist or Eclectic, etc., who is also a graduate of a respectable medical school, or who may be of ten years reputable practice; an undergraduate of less experience may become a member, by securing a certificate of attainments from the Examining Committee. All Medical gentlemen qualified as above participating in this organization by signing this constitution and paying a fee of one dollar shall become members of this Society." We must admit that at this distance we are a little inclined to believe that the proverbial "Philadelphia lawyer" would have some difficulty to explain just what the committee intended.

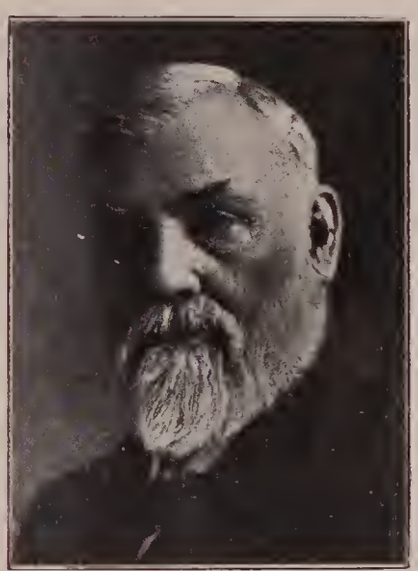
As usual the section brought out active debate and on motion of Henry Jones, the "etc.," group was cut out, but M. M. L. Reed did not succeed in getting rid of the word "accredited" but wisely decided to sign the constitution and be good, notwithstanding his "Homeopathic" education—much to his own credit as well as that of the new Society. The decision has not prevented numerous subsequent efforts to narrow the range of the "accredited." Ten doctors from Jacksonville and seven from the county, and one each from Scott and Sangamon Counties signed the constitution at the first meeting, and the infant society was successfully born, and almost immediately put to the breast of medical education to partake of a dissertation by Henry Jones, on "Asiatic Cholera." The doctor noticed that the infant was still a little weak from the "membership" debate, and he wisely cut down the amount of the first feeding, when he "commenced to read his manuscript at the forty-ninth page" although "he was listened to with interest to the conclusion—nearly two hours." Wisely the discussion of the paper was put off until the next meeting, but before adjournment, four of the older practitioners of Jacksonville, and one each from Scott and Cass Counties "were unanimously elected as honorary members."

1868 January to August: Reports missing. September: Report—Case of mixed symptoms of tetanus and spinal meningitis, David Prince. October to December: Reports missing.

The First Year

CHAPTER II.

THE secretary's minutes of the first year's meetings of the Morgan County Medical Society furnish interesting reading for the present generation, as they record discussions of the time. This was peculiarly a preparatory period. The revolutions in America and France and the evolution in England toward free and unhampered individual thought, were clearing medicine of the metaphysical speculation and theological dogma which had held it back. The physical and chemical laboratories had added many new facts preparatory to the real advent of biology. The first hygienic laboratory was just being established at Munich. Medical men the world over were feeling more and more the necessity of systematic study and opportunity for exchange of thought. The medical world was being startled by the discoveries of Pasteur, and was unconsciously preparing for the new medicine and surgery which these discoveries would soon develop. The Civil War was just past and doctors were back in civil life, with many experiences from the bitter conflict, and with many hard earned lessons for the better treatment of the sick and injured.



R. E. McVEY
Nov. 1828-April 1912
Lived at Waverly and was the first President of Morgan County Medical Society.

One of the immediate local calls for a medical organization was the fact that at the time of the preliminary meeting, cholera was reported to be epidemic, or at least prevalent, on our borders in Greene County, and some of the physicians of Jacksonville had visited cases in consultation. For these reasons Henry Jones, formerly professor of medicine in the Illinois College Medical School, and a fine specimen of what we now look back to as "the old school," (he had not entirely broken away from the formalities and speculative philosophy so prevalent in the eighteenth century doctor, and yet had much of the spirit and fact of the advances of the day), was invited to read a paper on "Asiatic Cholera," which he did at the May meeting. (1866).

At this first meeting of our doctors so much time was consumed in the general business of organization that in spite of the fact that the meeting began at 10 a.m. there was only time for the good Doctor to read a part of his paper.

The early meetings of the Society began at 10 a.m. and continued throughout the day, often not adjourning until after 5 o'clock in the afternoon. But notwithstanding the long and late hours, the roster of membership and the lists of those in attendance show a far larger number from outside of Jacksonville, than attend the meetings today, although we have much better railroad facilities and better roads. There seems to have been a better fellowship

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1869 January to March: Reports missing. April: Reports—Fracture of skull; dislocation of right knee, Clark Roberts; Rupture of uterus, delivery of 11 month fetus, which was a hydrocephalic, Jno. W. Craig. May: Business meeting. June: Remarks—Pertussis, David Prince. Report—Puerperal mania; Chronic abscess, Henry Jones. July: Report—Cancer of duodenum, W. H. H. King. August: Essay—Therapeutic uses of muriate of ammonia, J. P. Johnston. Notes—Arnica Montana. M. M. L. Reed. September: Report—Obstetrics, David Prince. Remarks—Use of anaesthetics, David Prince, C. Fisher, T. J. Pitner and C. R. Lucas. Cholera infantum, M. H. Cassell. Report—Colles fracture, W. H. H. King. Fracture of radius, C. R. Lucas. October: Paper—Epistaxis, David Prince. November: Essay—Carbolic acid, Clark Roberts. Reports—Trachaeotomy, David Prince; Emphysema, Clark Roberts; Puerperal convulsions, C. Fisher. December: Hearing of charges against Dr. M. M. L. Reed.

between the city and country. These facts should be food for thought. Why do not the country doctors attend the meetings and take as active a part as they did in 1866? No doubt the fault or reason is not to be found in any real antagonism, but rather in an indifference on the part of both the town and the country doctor. The minutes now show that more town men attend regularly and take an active part, than in the early days, and that few men from the county attend. May some good fortune bring back the Roberts, the Reads, the Craigs, the McVeys, and the others who attended so regularly and took so active a part in the 60's and 70's.

At the June meeting, David Prince reported the annual meeting of the Illinois State Medical Society. He had attended the meeting at Decatur in May, and thus was the first delegate from the Morgan County Medical Society to the Illinois State Medical Society, although he was no doubt self-appointed—the minutes are silent as to delegates. This was by no means Dr. Prince's first appearance at the state society. He was one of its earliest and most active members. A study of his activities will show that he almost always attended the state meetings and always took part in the program. He was President of the state society in 1859, and eleven times was delegate from that body to the American Medical Association, and once was a delegate to the International Medical Congress.

C. T. WILBUR
May 1834-August 1909
First Secretary Morgan County Medical Society.

After Dr. Prince's report, the Society took up the discussion of Dr. Jones' paper on "Asiatic Cholera." All the members took part in the discussion, which seems to have been full of interest and brought out differences of opinion which varied from the size of the dose of calomel to be given, to the expressed belief (H. K. Jones) that no such disease as Asiatic Cholera existed in this country. In fact, when sundown approached and the country doctor was forcibly reminded of the long distance, home and the possibility of calls to make, the discussion was unfinished. There were no telephones by which his good wife could call up and notify him to stop on his way home and see the baby with the "summer complaint," or the hysterical old woman with her long tale of "peristaltic woes." It no doubt happened many times that after a day spent at the Society the doctor arrived home, tired and hungry, to a late supper, only to find that he must again saddle his "rhubarb colored nag" and spend a part or most of the night in visiting a distant patient. And so, at the June meeting, when the long shadows of evening approached, the discussion of "Asiatic Cholera" was again made a special order for the next (July) meeting, "particularly to consider the use of Mercurial remedies."

After the transaction of general business at the July meeting, David Prince, instead of devoting time to a discussion of the 14th amendment to the

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1870 January: Discussion—Catarrhal affections, David Prince. February: Report—Lithotomy, David Prince. March: Essay—Smallpox and vaccination, T. J. Pitner. Demonstration, apparatus designed to give support to the patient in parturition, J. W. Craig. April: Essay—Alcohol, R. E. McVey. Report—Disease of kidneys following scarlatina. May: Election of officers. Essay—Deafness, causes, etc., H. W. Milligan. June: Report—Tolerance of a foreign body in the thorax, J. F. Snyder. July: Talk—Climate of California, Geo. R. Bibb. Exhibit—Barnes' Dilator, David Prince. August: Exhibit—Bronchial inhaler, Geo. R. Bibb. September: Paper—Puerperal fever, David Prince. October: Paper—Transplanting of cuticle, David Prince. Report—Ovarian tumor, David Prince. Uterine hemorrhage, J. P. Johnston. November: Paper—Diphtheria, T. A. Wakely. December: Paper—Unavoidable hemorrhage, Henry Jones. Report—Placenta previa, David Prince.

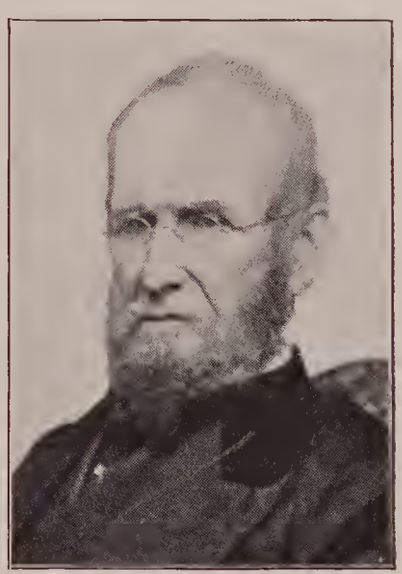
Constitution of the United States which had just been adopted, exhibited a machine for the production of pure air in the sick chamber, and at the noon hour took members to see the machine in practical operation in a sick room. At the afternoon session, Dr. Prince reported on "The use of Mercury in cholera and diarrhoea." There was great rebellion in some communities against the use of calomel and often doctors who prescribed it were called "Calomel Doctors."

The modern scientific movement did not attain full swing until well after the middle of the nineteenth century, although Virchow's "Cellular Pathology" was published in 1858, and with Pasteur's discoveries in the "world of the infinitely little" (bacteriology) marked the real beginning of the revolution which has since characterized medicine and surgery. From the early papers and discussions of this society we would judge the doctors of the Middle West had a pronounced leaning toward the "school of Medical Botanists," and up to this time dealt more in symptoms than in fundamental causes and pathology.

Evidently the discussion of the subject of the day was rather heated, and some members were inclined to speak frequently and without always securing the formal consent of the chair—or perhaps the chair was negligent in insisting that each one secure formal recognition before beginning to speak. At any rate, something happened which made J. R. Askew feel the necessity of better order, and he offered a resolution which stated that "no member shall speak but once on a given subject until after the other members of the Society have had an opportunity to offer remarks." While the adoption of this resolution probably brought about somewhat improved conditions, Dr. Askew was evidently still dissatisfied with the way things were done, and later presented a motion that the chair appoint a committee to draw up a set of by-laws for the government of the Society. The chair appointed Askew, Prince and Henry Jones.

The minutes are silent as to the details proposed by Dr. Prince regarding the use of mercury except that a considerable number of those present took part in the discussion.

At the August meeting David Prince made an exhibit of a "Necrosed Humerus," with remarks on the pathology and treatment of the condition. Wm. S. Edgar reported a case of "Compound Fracture of the Leg Treated by Malgaignes Spike." We wonder how many of our present day doctors know what "Malgaignes Spike" is and how it is used. It is said to have been frequently used by surgeons in the Civil War, and it was during his army service that Dr. Edgar, who was evidently one of our progressive doctors, first had experience with the method.



HENRY JONES
1809-1885
Read the first paper before Morgan County Medical Society.

1871 January: Election. February: Paper—Advantages of Medical Associations, R. E. McVey. Paper—Modern advance in medicine, David Prince. March: Report—Removal of an ovarian tumor, David Prince. Paper—Bronchitis, R. E. McVey. Polypus utcri, A. H. Benedict. April: Report—Pneumonia, A. H. Kellogg; Measles, R. E. McVey; Hepatic colic, A. C. Kimber. May: Business meeting. June: Exhibition of a monstrosity, P. F. Lightfoot. July: Essay—Sphere of physicians in society, H. W. Milligan; Dysentery in adult, David Prince; Typhoid fever, Clinton Fisher. Report—Ulcer of leg, R. E. McVey. Treatment of diarrhoea in children, Clinton Fisher. August: Essay—Therapeutic action of tartarized antimony, Henry Jones. Art of administering medicines, J. P. Johnston. Report—Polypus uteri, David Prince; Exhibit—Schirrhus tumor, David Prince. Fracture case, W. H. H. King. September: Paper—Cholera-infantum, Clinton Fisher. Reports—Dysentery, David Prince; Retained fecal matter in the intestines, Henry Jones. October: Report—Tuberculosis, David Prince. Discussion—Physiological effects of atmospheric conditions, Prof. Samuel Adams. November: Paper—Specific action of remedies, H. C. Stewart. Exhibit—Fibroid tumor, A. H. Benedict. Report—Classifications of medicines, J. P. Johnston. Cundurango, a cure of cancer, T. J. Pitner and David Prince. December: Exhibits—Monstrosities, W. H. H. King; Placenta of triplets, David Prince.

The regular order of the day was by Henry Jones, on "Antimonii et Potassii Tartras in Uterine Inertia." The statement of this title seems to have been quite characteristic of the eastern college training, and the dignified and scholarly bearing of the author, who at the same time seems to have stood high with his colleagues. This is the second time Dr. Jones has appeared on the program at the meetings of the young society, by special invitation. His three hour scientific dissertations, like the four hour sermons of his fellow townsman and great pioneer of the Methodist church, the Rev. Peter Akers, did not apparently interfere with his popularity as they would today. His subject was liberally discussed by most of the members present and some doctor may have been led to change his method of treatment, but if so, the minutes are silent on the point. Medical meetings, even today, are likely to have many expressions of opinion with but few changes in practical application of methods.

Just what happened in the discussion on this particular day to induce M M. L. Reed to "move to postpone the publication of the minutes" is not stated in the record, but David Prince was on his feet at once with an amendment that "the minutes be published," which was carried. In those days it was the custom of the Society to have the minutes published in the local papers, just as H. W. Milligan, Secretary of the Literary Union, published each week a synopsis of the meetings (no names mentioned); the only difference being that the minutes of the meetings of the doctors gave the names. Many of the papers presented were published in the Medical Journals of Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, or Cincinnati. It may have been that Dr. Reed and others thought certain members were getting too much personal notoriety out of the publication. In later years in Jacksonville there have been sporadic evidences of jealousy among certain doctors, but there was probably no such base sentiment among the pioneers working shoulder to shoulder, without selfishness, for the common good.

The members naturally brought to the September meeting the experiences of the hot days and nights of July and August, with the prevalence of dysentery and summer complaint. The first order after the transaction of routine business was a discussion of the subject of "Acute Dysentery" by David Prince. He presented an apparatus for the injection of certain drugs by hydrostatic pressure. C. T. Wilbur, who had recently returned from medical service in the army, and others, advocated the use of Epsom Salts in these cases. With characteristic positiveness, Dr. Prince declared that "he had tried its (Epsom Salts) efficacy with very unfavorable results," and remarked that "if the Lord would forgive him for its use on that occasion he would never try it again." This declaration sounds strange and causes a ripple of amusement among those who knew Dr. Prince's fondness for the use of this remedy in after years.

N. English drifted the discussion back to "Asiatic Cholera," at this time epidemic in Carrollton, Illinois, which led H. K. Jones to declare he did not believe there was or ever had been Asiatic Cholera at Carrollton, or any place else in the United States. He made an argument to show that there was no way

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1872 January: Paper—Hydrate of chloral, H. A. Gilman. Exhibits—Specimen of ossified artery, David Prince; Specimen of heart with aneurism of aorta, W. H. H. King. February: Report—Toxicology, Prof. Samuel Adams. March: Paper—Pneumonia, Clinton Fisher. April: Report—Case of fracture, David Prince. May: Business discussions. June: Report—Case of ulcer, W. H. H. King. July: Society votes to purchase a number of periodicals and passes regulations for their use. August: Report—and pathological specimen, W. H. H. King; Xylol in treatment of smallpox, N. S. Reed. General discussion—Anti-septic values of bromo-chloralum and carbolic acid. September: Report—Use of Galvanism, David Prince. October: No Report. November: Reports—Osseous tumor, Discussion, Value of hydrate of chloral, W. H. H. King. December: Discussion—Pneumonia, David Prince.

in which the disease could have been transported from far away Asia to the United States. David Prince came back at him by declaring that the disease was introduced into this country through the failure of our national quarantine, and its spread was promoted by the foolish prohibition of the sale of vegetables. He concluded his discussion by taking a fling at the quack medicine venders, saying "want of vegetables produces constipation—relief is immediately sought in some 'cholera cordial'—these generally increased the difficulty and the individuals sometimes die with empty bottles of quack remedies in their pockets."

At the afternoon session, the regular order consisted of a carefully prepared paper by C. T. Wilbur on "Idiocy and its Relation to the Medical Profession," which was published in the Chicago Medical Recorder. Dr. Wilbur had been recently appointed superintendent of the new state "Asylum for Feeble Minded Children," in Jacksonville. Dr. Gillett, superintendent of the "Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb," (Illinois State School for the Deaf), and other interested citizens had secured an appropriation from the legislature for establishing this school which began in 1865 with four children, and at the end of ten years had over one hundred. In 1877 it was removed to Lincoln.

After the discussion of Dr. Wilbur's paper, Wm. S. Edgar brought up the subject of the uses of "Ergot." He had not been satisfied with the references made to this drug in the discussion a month ago, and desired to correct some of the views expressed at that time. Just before adjournment, David Prince brought in a patient with an "artificial eye," for exhibition to the members.

For some reason, on which the minutes are silent, the October meeting was held at the Second Presbyterian church instead of the Court House. Possibly court was in session, and there was no room. The morning session was devoted to the presentation of by-laws by the committee, and a full and free discussion. They were adopted as presented by the committee and appear in full in the minute book. Dr. Prince evidently persuaded Dr. Askew to give up his idea of a by-law to limit debate, as none appears among those adopted.

At this meeting, Dr. Prince offered a resolution which was spread on the minutes, on the death of Dr. Daniel Brainard, of Chicago, the founder of what is now Rush Medical College. In point of time, this was the second Medical School in the state, the medical department of Illinois College having preceded it only a short time.

At the afternoon session, Wm. S. Edgar read a paper on "Ergot of Rye," which was the aftermath of the presentation and the discussion of Henry Jones' paper on "Antimonii et Potassii Tartras," in which he must have said some rather hard things about Ergot, for at the October meeting he modified his previous position by explaining that he did not intend to say that he wanted "Ergot" displaced from the materia medica, but only intended to say that he

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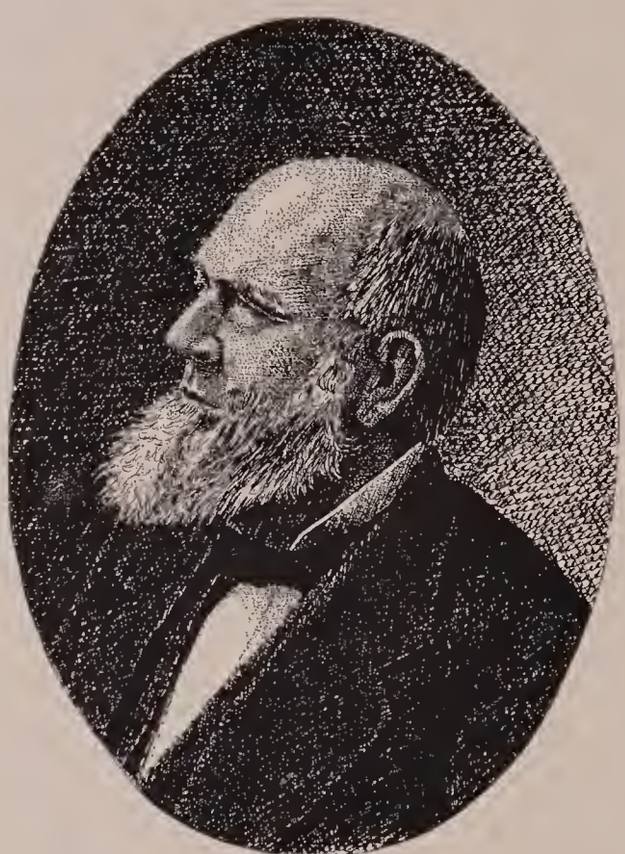
1873 January—No report. February: Paper, Cerebro-spinal meningitis, C. Fisher. Exhibit—Pathological specimen, David Prince; History of fatal illness of the late Dr. John T. Cassell, David Prince. March: Paper—Pertussis, N. S. Read. Discussion—Respiration and its diseases, T. A. Wakely. Signs and symptoms of chronic pneumonia and chronic bronchitis, David Prince. April: Reports—Case of cerebro-spinal meningitis, R. E. McVey; Galvanic surgery and surgical instruments, David Prince. May: Election of officers. June: Reports—A new uterine speculum; a new aspirator; a specimen of intra-abdominal cancer, David Prince; July: Paper—Rheumatism, D. Prince. Reports—Strychnine poisoning, W. H. H. King; Strychnine poisoning, D. Prince; Chloral hydrate in sleeplessness, W. C. Cole; Erigeron Canadensis, M. M. L. Reed. August: Report—Certain new drugs, H. C. Stewart. September: Reports—Amputation of cervix, D. Prince; Vomiting of pregnancy, W. H. H. King. October: Puerperal convulsions, W. H. H. King. Charges against M. M. L. Reed discussed. November: Paper—Social evil reform laws of St. Louis, W. S. Edgar. Reports—Comminuted fracture, D. Prince; Shot through the knee, W. H. H. King. December: Reports—Rupture of uterus, P. F. Lightfoot; Prolapse of the funis, W. H. H. King; Use of ergot, N. S. Read.



DAVID PRINCE

June 21st, 1816, to Dec. 19th, 1889

This cut was taken from a pen and ink picture made by G. V. Black before 1880.

considered "Tartar Emetic" a better remedy. Dr. Prince was against both remedies, considering "Ergot" unsafe and "Tartar Emetic" without benefit. We would judge from the character of the discussion that none were in line with the advanced work which Marion Sims was just making public in his "Clinical Notes on Uterine Surgery."

S. G. Weagley of Orleans, was still dissatisfied with the discussions which had already been had by the Society on cholera and the other acute intestinal diseases of summer, and moved that "Dysentery" be the subject for discussion at the November meeting. After adopting a resolution thanking the trustees of the Presbyterian Church for the use of the room, the Society adjourned late in the afternoon.

The November meeting was held at the Court House as usual. The first order after the formalities was the exhibition by R. C. Warriner of a specimen of "purified" castor oil, which he had prepared by a process of his own and only known to himself. Later in the day he presented a sample bottle of his oil to each member, just as the makers of "purified" and "tasteless" castor oil are still doing—"Still doing us." There was evidently some criticism of the secrecy of the process of preparation but the society decided to let him keep his secret.

A considerable time was taken up with a report by David Prince of a suit for malpractice at Quincy, in which he and Dr. Edmund Andrews of Chicago and others, had been called as experts. The case was one of forward dislocation of the lower end of the tibia (ankle joint) which had not been reduced. With the help of the doctors, the attorneys for the defense were finally able to convince the Court that this injury was exceedingly rare and difficult to understand, and difficult to keep in place, and the doctor was exonerated.

David Prince was to have read a paper on "Dysentery," but was not prepared. In his place R. E. McVey, of Waverly, presented a paper on "Phthisis and its Relation to Scrofula." This is probably the first time Tuberculosis was formally discussed in Morgan County. While Villemin had demonstrated, the year before, the infectiousness of tuberculosis, this does not seem to have been noted, and it was long before Robert Koch discovered the germ or the Morgan County Anti-tuberculosis Society established the "clinic." It was still considered a hereditary disease and it may be the doctors considered it beyond their control. The contagiousness of tuberculosis had not yet been generally accepted. The more recent changes in the public and professional view of the infectiousness of tuberculosis is one of the most radical in the history of disease.

NOTE:—

FEE BILL

Of the Adams County Medical Society, to apply to the City of Quincy. Adopted November, 1856.

First visit and prescription in old City limits	$ 1.50
Subsequent visit in same case	1.00
Night visit, in all cases	2.00
Mileage in day time	.75
Mileage at night	1.50
Prescription in office	50c to 1.00
Prescription for more than one in a family, each	.50
Prescription first in Gonorrhoea (in advance)	5.00
Prescription first in Syphilis (in advance)	10.00
Visit in country, in addition to mileage	1.00

The approach of the wintry blasts did not prevent a good attendance at the meeting in December. There was a special attraction, however, as this was the time set for the report of the committee on "Fee Bill." This order was not ready until the afternoon session. We might guess that the committee put in the morning getting together on the various items. As seems to have been usual, David Prince was the first one on the floor, this time for the purpose of exhibiting several varieties of instruments for producing spray to medicate the air passages to produce local anaesthesia so that certain surgical and dental operations could be performed without pain. Either ether or rhigoline was used in the apparatus.

This is the first meeting at which G. V. Black, then a rising dentist, who had recently moved to Jacksonville, appeared before the Society. Dr. Black had practiced dentistry in Winchester before the Civil War and went into the army from there, but after his army service was brought to an end by an injury, he located in Jacksonville in 1865, and continued to practice here until he was called to Chicago, as Dean of the Dental Department of Northwestern University in 1897. He always said that Jacksonville was his home. Dr. Black exhibited an instrument at this meeting to protect the lips and gums while the anaesthetic spray was being used.

The "Fee Bill" was evidently not adopted without considerable discussion, and a comparison with some of those in existence at that time, as for example, that adopted by the Adams County Medical Society ten years earlier (November 1856) and which no doubt represented the practice of the times, will show considerable change in charges. (See foot note preceding pages.) Professional practice fees, and fee bills all require more or less business knowledge, and along with others in quest of better methods, the doctors may have had their share of

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ADAMS COUNTY FEE BILL—Continued.

Visit to transient patient	2.00
Consultation visit	5.00
Accouchments, natural	10.00
Accouchments, preternatural, not less than	15.00
Reducing Luxations, simple	5.00
Reducing Luxations, compound	$10 to 20.00
Reducing Fractures, simple	5.00
Reducing fractures, compound, not less than	10.00
Post mortem examination	5.00
Post mortem with sectio cadaveris	10.00
Post mortem with analysis	10.00
Introducing catheter, male	2.00
Introducing catheter, female	1.00
Examination with speculum	2.00
Examinations generally, with opinion or prescription	3.00
All ordinary small surgical operations	1.00
Amputation of arm or leg, not less than	40.00
Detention in accouchment over six hours, and in all cases when necessary, per hour	1.00

S. W. Rogers,
J. W. Bartlett, M. D.
T. B. Leach, M. D.
D. Stahl, M D.
F. Drude, M. D.
H. Oehlman.
C. H. Morton, M. D.
L. Watson, M. D.
I. T. Wilson, M. D.
A. Nichols, M. D.
I. N. Ralston, M. D.
W. C. A. Zimmerman, M. D.
E. W. Everett, M. D.
E. G. Castle.

influence in encouraging Prof. R. C. Crampton to establish the Jacksonville Business College during this year, and it is barely possible that new institution may have had an influence in framing the first fee bill. (See foot note.)

It is interesting to note how many procedures listed in this fee bill have long since passed out of practical existence.

After the adoption of the Fee Bill, the time was pretty well spent. Dr. Prince apologized for not being ready with his paper on "Puerperal Fever," as promised. W. S. Edgar came to the rescue, however, and discussed the subject at some length. When the meeting was finished, the Society adjourned to meet at one o'clock p.m. instead of 10 a.m. on the second Thursday in January, 1867.

Why the morning session was abandoned and only one session beginning at 1 p.m. adopted, with the January (1867) meeting, does not appear in the minutes. This was a season of radical changes, and the city was just undergoing such a change from the old town trustees to a mayor and board of aldermen, and a better system of graded schools. As politics was to play a most important part in future municipal affairs, it may have had a part in changing to the one session meeting. Perhaps now that the by-laws were adopted and the Fee Bill established it was thought one session would afford sufficient time for purely scientific discussions. It was not considered wise to have too large a dose of science at a time, as we have already noticed that even the energetic Prince had already twice pleaded lack of time to prepare the subject promised, and the same plea had been made by one or two others.

According to the new plan, the society convened at the Court House in monthly session at 1 p.m. January 10th, 1867. The minutes of the meeting are rather brief. Under "reports of interesting cases and exhibition of instruments and apparatus," David Prince reported an "interesting case of Obstetrics," although the minutes are silent on the peculiar points of interest. Other members may have reported cases, but if so, the minutes do not mention it. The attendance at the meeting was small, due probably to proverbial midwinter weather and roads in central Illinois. Perhaps the Doctor does not always stop to reflect how much of his present comfort in getting about the country he owes to the road grader and the road drag. The paper of the day was on "Puerperal Fever" by Dr. Prince, but again the minutes are silent as to the discussion.

NOTE:—The following is the fee-bill as adopted by Morgan County Medical Society:

"Drs. Askew, Fisher and Prince, submitted the following list of prices for the establishment of a somewhat uniform rate of compensation for medical and surgical practice in the county:

"For the purpose of a general guide in grading compensation for professional services the following estimate is accepted by the members of the Morgan County Medical Society:

"The higher charges for services of a surgical nature do not imply greater attainments than are required for skillful medical practice, but they are considered necessary in view of the less frequency of the cases and the expense necessarily incurred in providing instruments and apparatus.

"Each member is still left to his full discretion to increase or diminish his own rate of compensation in view of the pecuniary circumstances of his patients or as a conscientious estimate of the value of his service compared with those of members of greater or less attainments.

"Ordinary office advice, not consuming much time, and involving no unusual care in investigation, $1.00. Careful investigation in a physician's office or elsewhere, consuming considerable time and often requiring the introduction of a sound or catheter, the employment of chemical tests, the introduction of exploring needle, the employment of a speculum, a laryngscope, by those skilled in these means of investigation, $5.00 to $25.

"Visit in town, $1.50 to $3.00.

Subsequent visits same day without special call, $1.00 to $2.00.

Night visit, $3.00 to $5.00.

Extra patients in same family, each $1.00.

The February (1867) meeting was called to order at the Court House at 2 p.m. The proceedings were somewhat anomalous. H. K. Jones, of Jacksonville and J. W. Craig, of Arcadia, were the regular appointees to read papers, and had promised to do so, but when the time came were not prepared. Either the activity of the Secretary or the play of good fortune filled the vacancies. D. R. Malone read a paper on "Calabar Bean." David Prince read a paper on "Forward Dislocation of the Tibia on the Astragalus." His paper was based on the recent suit in the Circuit Court of Adams County against one of the local practitioners for malpractice in failing to promptly recognize and adjust such a case. The suit was instituted three years after the injury. The subject elicited considerable discussion and especially brought out the fact that, practically, such suits are always instigated by some fellow practitioner for a purpose, which is no credit to the profession. As a concluding part of the program, W. S. Edgar came forward with a paper on "History of the Introduction of Mercurials into the Materia Medica" which was also fully discussed.

The March (1867) meeting was convened on the 14th inst. at 1:30 p.m. The year is memorable in our country on account of the purchase of Alaska from Russia; in the state as the year when the legislature ratified the Fourteenth Amendment to the National Constituiton, conferring citizenship upon persons of color, and in our city for the reorganization of its government, but it is a doubly memorable one in Medicine and Surgery on account of the introduction of antiseptics in the treatment of the infections of wounds by Joseph Lister of Glasgow, Scotland. The first half of the century had been spent in preparation. The development of the high power microscope had enabled Pasteur to put the proof of the microbic cause of disease and many other phenomena on the sound basis on which Lister could safely place the new and radical measures which he introduced this year. Lemaire had previously pointed out the antiseptic qualities of Carbolic Acid, and following Pasteur's discovery of anaerobic bacteria, much bacteriological advancement had been made by numerous observers. The earlier publication of Virchow's "Cellular Pathology" and of Darwin's "Origin of Species" had already given many new directions to medical and scientific thought, which were beginning to assume definite practical form.

MORGAN COUNTY FEE BILL—Continued.

Mileage, day, $1.00.

Mileage, night, $2.00.

Obstetrics uncomplicated, within three miles, $10.00 to $25.00.

Delivery by turning, forceps, or perforation, $25.00 to $50.00.

Subsequent visits in town for the first three days to be included in the charge unless fever, inflammation or other complication render unusual attention necessary.

Subsequent visits in the country the same as in other cases.

Attendance on smallpox, per visit (mileage extra), $5.00.

Consultation (mileage extra) $5.00 $10.00.

Gonorrhoea and syphilis, in advance, $10. to $50.00.

Minor surgical operations, like opening abscesses, dressing bruised fingers, bleeding, cupping, the formations of issues and the introduction of setons, $1.00 to $5.00.

Dressing injuries of greater extent or danger, including fractures or dislocations easily treated and the ligation or acupressure of arteries in wounds of little importance, the amputation of toes and fingers, circumcision, the removal of the tonsils, the uvula, from $5.00 to $25.00.

Dressing large or dangerous wounds, requiring the closure of important arteries to arrest hemorrhage, adjusting fractures and dislocations of greater magnitude or involving greater difficulties, the operation for hydrocele, for harelip, for strabismus, paracentesis, amputation of the breast, castration, the removal of tumors not involving great difficulties, staphylorraphy, laryngotomy, iridectomy, amputation or extraction of the eye, $25 to $100.00.

Capital operations, including the larger amputations, resections and exsections, and the removal of the parotid gland, trephining, ovariotomy, lithotomy, the more difficult plastic operations, the reduction of dislocations which have resisted previous attempts, the adjustments of oblique fractures of the thigh and of those involving the neck of the femur or of the knee joint, compound and comminuted fractures of the larger bones and joints, extractions of cataract and the formation of artificial pupil, $100.00 to $1000.00.

Subsequent attendance the same as in other cases."

While these advances may have had little or nothing to do with this day's program, the new and better things in science and in medicine were beginning to take hold of men's minds, and were preparing the way to replace some of the mysticism and empiricism which so long held back the profession.

Under reports of cases, J. P. Johnston of Lynnville, related "a remarkable case of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis" with "cure" of the patient, which elicited considerable discussion. The claim of cure was more frequent in these days than at present. He was followed by Wm. S. Edgar who read some "notes on the classification and treatment of cutaneous diseases." Dr. Edgar said these notes were only preliminary to a full and complete paper on the subject which he expected to present at the next meeting.

The April meeting convened at 2 p.m. at the Court House, and after the usual formalities of reading the minutes and routine business, David Prince reported a case of "Schirrhus Tumor of the Uterus" in a girl nineteen years old. Henry Jones proposed the question, "Is the present nomenclature and classification of Idiopathic Febrile Diseases satisfactory to the profession generally?" After a considerable discussion Dr. Jones promised a paper on the subject for the next meeting. The minutes are silent as to whether Dr. Edgar presented his paper on skin diseases promised at the last meeting. Perhaps he decided that the "notes" which he had already presented were sufficient. However that may have been, at this meeting he was requested to prepare a paper on "Veratrum Viridi."

In those days the Society seemed to have a very good way of formally inviting a member to present a paper on a subject in which he had shown an interest. It was more formal to be invited by resolution than to be appointed (ordered) by the program committee.

This meeting ended the first fiscal year of the young Society. Each month it has had a meeting which was well attended and at which there were interesting discussions. The subjects were for the most part practical ones which were engaging the professional thought of the day. As might be expected, diseases of the stomach and intestines formed a large proportion of the discussions. Such diseases, especially in children, were much more prevalent than since the advent of the fly screen and the family refrigerator. Sanitary science and household hygiene were only beginning to be built upon the foundation of the bacterial cause of disease, as developed by Pasteur, Lister, Koch and many other investigators. Antiseptic surgery had just been born and was waiting to be tried. Aseptic surgery had not yet been thought of. During the year much had been heard from Henry Jones, David Prince, R. E. McVey, and Wm. S. Edgar. Other members were only heard occasionally. Then, as now, a few attended regularly and the many attended occasionally. On the whole, however, the first year of the Morgan County Medical Society must be regarded as a decided success and gave promise of a useful, continuous and influential organization. Before the April meeting adjourned, Drs. Weagley, Bibb and Wilbur were appointed a committee on Annual Meeting—to celebrate in appropriate fashion the success of the first year of the new enterprise. Also

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1874 January: Reports—Specimen of calculi, P. F. Lightfoot; Gall-stones, W. H. H. King; Enlarged prostate, D. Prince; Hemorrhage of bowel, C. Fisher. February: Paper—The collection of bills, C. Fisher, T. J. Pitner, D. Prince. Reports—Tapeworm, D. Prince; Traumatic tetanus, G. W. Miller; Cerebro-spinal meningitis, N. S. Read. April: Reports—Carbon, electrical battery, Dr. Smith of Normal; Instruments for cleft palate, D. Prince. May: Reports —A picture of Dr. Geo. Cadwell, W. H. H. King; A pathological specimen, Clark Roberts. June: Paper—Rheumatism, N. S. Read. Reports—Necrosis of tibia and fibula, N. S. Read; Transfusion of blood, C. Fisher. July: General diseases, by Committee. August: Nutrition and its diseases, by Committee. Reports—Entropion, D. Prince. October: Reports—Lead Palsy, D. Prince; Use of electricity, H. C. Stewart; Tumor of uterus, D. Prince. November: Paper—Materia Medica, H. C. Stewart; Oxide of zinc, J. P. Johnston. Reports—Mesenteric tuberculosis, D. Prince.

the Secretary was authorized to issue a certificate to any member who should desire to attend the meeting of the "National Medical Society" (American Medical Association) which would meet at Cincinnati on Tuesday, May 7th, 1867.

The first annual meeting, or as then called "Anniversary Meeting," of the Morgan County Medical Society was held on May 9th, 1867. Each member was assessed $1.50 for the expenses, including a dinner. A session was held at 10 a.m. at the Court House, at which routine business was transacted. This was the time for the annual election of officers. The annual report of the Secretary showed thirty-five corporate members (four living in adjoining counties), and thirteen honorary members (four living in adjoining counties.) Fourteen meetings were held during the year, at which seven formal papers were read and thirteen "interesting conversations" were introduced, or "interesting" and "remarkable" cases reported.

The address of the occasion was by Henry Jones, who traced some facts in the progress of Medicine and spoke of some of the local pioneers. As nearly as one can judge from the minutes, the first annual dinner was a decided success and thoroughly enjoyed by the members. At noon the business meeting was adjourned to meet at dinner at the "Dunlap House," at 1:30 p.m. where a "sumptuous repast" had been prepared. It appeared from the remarks of the President that several of the papers read before the Society were published in the "Chicago Medical Journal and Examiner" and can no doubt be found in the old files.

1875 January. Said to have been published in Daily Journal, Jan. 15th. February: General discussion of vital statistics. May: Reports—Four cases of purpura hemorrhagica, J. W. Craig. June: Report of committee on improving program and attendance. July: Paper—Cholera infantum, H. C. Stewart. August: Paper—Dysentery, D. Prince. September: Paper—Bilious fever, A. H. Kellogg. October: Paper—Typhoid fever, E. D. Wing. November: Paper—Typhoid conditions, H. K. Jones. December: Paper—Diphtheria, D. Prince.

1867-1876

CHAPTER III.

WE HAVE traced the first year of the infant Society with greater detail than our space will allow for the following years. If we have given it too much space, it was because we wished to set forth as plainly as possible the inspirations and actions of our noble forebears. It was an age of change. Organization and reorganization was beginning to be the spirit of the times; not alone in medicine, but in all science and in government this seems to have been a period of preparation. The state itself had only been organized a short time and congress had charged it with the duty as well as the privilege of organizing itself for practical existence as a great free state. Other states surrounding us had just been constituted and still other territory adjoining was striving for statehood, so that planning, preparation, and organization were preeminently characteristic.

These things, combined with the new spirit given to science and to medicine by recent revolutionary discoveries, were a great stimulus to wide awake medical men to prepare for a better study of the progress of the times. The Medical Society was turned to as the natural and logical school in which to take post graduate training.

The end of our Civil War, with its problems of reconstruction, the Ku-Klux-Klan, and the New Orleans riot; the quarrels between Austria and Prussia and between Austria and Italy, resulting in the formation of the North German Confederation, and the federation of Austro-Hungary; the reform of the British Parliament, by Disraeli with the federation of British America; the withdrawal of the French from Mexico; and numerous other events marked a trend toward a new status. That such world disturbances should be accompanied by the introduction of Antiseptic Surgery by Lister; the opening of the Suez Canal; the completion of the Pacific Railway, and the convening of the first International Medical Congress in Paris, are significant of the unrest in the world at large. Each community and each class in the community was feeling more and more the need of preparatory study and better opportunity for a general exchange of ideas and experiences.

While many doctors, more as a matter of habit than of belief, made loud claims of cures, many others were becoming honest critics of these false claims in themselves as well as in others, and in the medical profession a class of seekers of real truth was developing. The individual had been feeling the need of opportunity to discuss with his neighbor the remedies and methods which were really efficacious in order to bring to the sick better treatment.

Thus there was behind the infant Society in Morgan County all of these accumulating sentiments combined with a certain destiny of greatness for the state in which it was located. A personal acquaintance of most of its members with Lincoln, Douglas, and Grant, made it necessary that this unit of the state should uphold as best it could the high standards they had set.

1876 January: Papers—Pneumonia, C. Fisher; Chlorine mixtures in diphtheria, G. V. Black. February: Papers—Specific action of medicine, H. C. Stewart; Influence of acid or alkali on teeth, G. V. Black. March: Paper—Catalysis, J. P. Johnston. Reports—Cholera, M. M. L. Reed. April: Papers—Salicylic acid in febrile conditions, D. Prince; Calabar bean and arsenic, M. M. L. Reed. May: Reports—Abdominal tumor, D. Prince; Scarlet fever, H. C. Stewart. June: Reports—Excision of tumor by galvano cautery; fracture of thigh, D. Prince. July: Paper—Impacted fracture of neck and femur, D. Prince. October: Paper—Centennial medicine, or what he saw and heard at the Centennial, D. Prince. Reports—Bite of skunks, M. M. L. Reed; Intussusception, W. H. H. King. November: Paper—Ovariotomy, D. Prince. Reports—A tapeworm, N. S. Read. December: Paper—My experience with carbolic acid, Clark Roberts.

When the Society met at the Court House in May, 1867, and elected its second set of officers, it was with a feeling that a substantial and permanent beginning had been made, and that the path of the future was plain. A new departure, with the new year, was the publication of the minutes in the Daily Journal in order that the public might be advised of the doings of the doctors, and this plan was continued for a year and a half with such success that it was not considered necessary to keep the record in the minute book. We have been unable to find the Journals containing them.

Now that the business men had their lodges, the doctors their society, the wives and sisters were evidently not to be outdone, and this year organized their first woman's literary society (Sorosis) in 1868.

SECOND MEETING PLACE OF THE SOCIETY
Present Court House. Meetings were held here irregularly from 1868 to 1886.

It was March, 1869, before the recorded minutes again found their way into the minute book. With the inauguration of President Grant, the Society returned to more orderly methods. In the meantime, Esmarch had introduced his "First Aid Bandage"; the kidney had been excised by Gustav Simon (1824-

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1877 January: Paper—Diphtheria and scarlet fever, H. C. Stewart. Report—Compound, comminuted fracture of humerus, N. S. Reed. February: Paper—Scarlet fever, membranous croup and diphtheria, H. C. Stewart. March: Paper—Phthisis, E. H. Hamill. April: Paper—Phthisis, J. A. Dougherty. May: Annual meeting. June: Paper—Typhoid fever, T. J. Pitner. July: Paper—The nutritive value of alcohol, E. H. Hamill. August: Paper—The baby, how to feed it, J. W. Craig. Report—Fibroid tumor of uterus, W. H. H. King. September: Paper—Physiology of the lungs, H. K. Jones. Report—Obstruction of bowels, David Prince October: Paper—Internal intestinal obstruction, David Prince. November: Paper—Signs of pregnancy, J. A. Dougherty. Reports—Ovariotomy in hysteroid epilepsy, David Prince. December: Paper—Management of labor, H. C. Stewart. Report—Injury to knee joint, E. H. Hamill.

76); the hypnotic effect of Chloral Hydrate was demonstrated by Liebreich, and several new medical universities (Warsaw, '69, and Tokyo '68) and medical journals, (American Journal of Obstetrics, 1869), had been founded.

In March, 1869, Clark Roberts, of Winchester, reported a case of fracture of the skull with aphasia, which precipitated a lively discussion by Prince and others as to whether this symptom was a sufficient indication for trephining as per the method of Paul Broca (1824-1880), introduced in 1861. The rest of the year had a meeting each month which was well attended and while the essay was not always forthcoming there was usually a sufficient number of interesting cases reported to give rise to profitable discussion.

At the June meeting, Henry Jones reported a case of "Hydrotid Fever" following confinement, and a second in which confinement was followed by a large iliac abscess from which he evacuated two quarts of pus. This last may have had its origin in the appendix and if so, is the first mention of operation for disease of the appendix. The case of "Hydrosis" or Hydrotid Fever" or "Sweating Fever" (described by Blundell) reported by Dr. Jones is rarely seen since we better understand in it the manifestations of sepsis.

As far as the minutes show, W. H. H. King first appeared at the July meeting, when he reported a case and exhibited a specimen of "Cancer of the Duodenum." At this meeting, T. J. Pitner was elected to membership. The August (1869) meeting was treated to two therapeutic reports in which the authors claimed cure-all qualities for their remedies. The first was by J. P. Johnston on "Muriate of Ammonia," and the second on "Arnica Montana," in minute quantities by M. M. L. Reed, who could never get away from his early homeopathic training. In the discussion, the remarks of several members were emphasized by the words "charlatanry" and "mountebanks," which indicates that it was forceful if not always elegant. How many doctors know about the "Welch Splint" for Colles fracture advocated by Dr. King at the September meeting? We have failed to locate it. David Prince's paper on "Epistaxis" based on a report by Samuel D. Gross, who had announced the dictum "no patient should die of nose-bleed," brought out a free discussion in which each member was as much wedded to his favorite remedy as Dr. Prince was to his "Veratrum Viridi." Apparently some of them could not square themselves with the dictum of Gross.

The November meeting was notable for the first report in the Society of the use of Carbolic Acid, a new remedy only recently discovered and used. The report was made by Clark Roberts, of Winchester, supplemented by reports by David Prince, who spoke of it as "checking suppuration by killing the spores which caused putrefaction."

At the December (1869) meeting, M. H. Cassel released his long pent-up feelings of professional and personal insult and injury, and preferred charges against M. M. L. Reed for unprofessional conduct. There had evidently been exciting meetings of the Board of Censors in which Attorney I. L. Morrison had a prominent part as against Dr. Cassel who defended the honor of the Medical Society. There were several side lines of discussion as to the admission of majority and minority reports of the censors; the admission of re-

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1878 January: Report—Gun shot wound, David Prince. February: Reports—Anomaly of the small intestine, N. S. Reed; Meningitis, M. M. L. Reed. March: Paper—Hydrate of chloral, David Prince. Report—Adenoid tumor, J. A. Dougherty. April: Exhibit—Fibroid tumor, David Prince. Report—Abdominal abscess, T. J. Pitner. May: Business Meeting. Election of officers. July: Reports—Use of Bromidi chloralum, A. O. Gilman; Case of supposed abortion, G. V. Black. September: Reports—Meeting of American Dental Association, G. V. Black; Abdominal tumor, David Prince. October: Paper—Metric system of weights and measures, E. H. Hamill. November: No report. December: Paper- Bright's disease, T. J. Pitner.

porters; the admission of lawyers (Morrison and Whitlock representing Dr. Reed), at the time the censors reported and finally a report read by Dr. Prince which seemed to justify and satisfy all parties and brought a reasonably peaceful conclusion to what for a time was a bad storm.

Notwithstanding the vitriolic attack of Oliver Wendell Holmes on Homeopathy, the fad was still in the heyday of its existence, although some of its members would break into the so-called "regular medical societies, and occasionally they would forget the declaration to be good and fall back into their "similia similibus" and infinitesmal dosage, always combined, as was also common with those of "heroic doses," with loud claims of cures. As the years go by the Society has an occasional outbreak of this disease which will no doubt continue in proportion to the virulence of the infection as long as we have infected members. However, there never was a wiser policy than that followed by the Morgan County Medical Society in refusing to consider "school of graduation" as a requirement for membership. The surest way of curing "pathyitis" has always been to take them into the "regular" society.

While most of the meetings of 1869 were held in "Music Hall" some were held in the office of the County Superintendent of Schools.

THIRD MEETING PLACE OF THE SOCIETY
Music Hall, South Side Square. Meetings were held here irregularly from 1869 to 1886.

The meetings of 1870 started out in a stormy way and it required January and February to get the minutes of the December meeting into a form which a majority would approve.

The Franco-Prussian war was the absorbing topic this year and neither locally or in the world generally was there any unusual activity in medicine. Medicine, like politics, and finance, may have been awaiting the result of the new census just in the process of being taken. It is true that the Franco-Prussian war gave the first real test of vaccination on a large scale. Thomas performed the first vaginal ovariotomy, and serpiginous ulcer of the cornea was first

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1879 January: No report. February: Paper—Otology, C. G. Brown. Report—Abortion, W. H. H. King. March: Paper—Sanitary improvements of city, David Prince. Reports—Tumor in hen, Clark Roberts; Abortion at four months, W. H. H. King. April: Paper—Dysmenorrhea, E. D. Wing. May: Election of officers. Paper—Sympathetic disorders arising from uterine displacements and uterine diseases, Clinton Fisher. June: Papers—Dislocation of humerus; Operations within the abdominal cavity while the body is under water, David Prince. July: Paper—Dysentery, C. G. Brown. Report—A post-mortem examination, David Prince. August: Paper—Histo-Pathology of scarlet fever, G. V. Black. Reports—Ovarian tumor; vaginal polypus, David Prince; Abdominal tumor, J. W. Freeman; Microscopical examination of intestines of Col. Dunlap, G. V. Black. Remarks—Use of Cotoin, N. S. Read. September: Paper—Medical ethics, David Prince. Report—Psoas abscess, N. S. Read. October: Reports—Case of collapse, David Prince. November: Paper—The pulse, its diagnostic and therapeutic indications, J. W. Freeman. Report—Diphtheria, N. S. Read. December: Report—A case, N. S. Read.

described by Saemisch this year. Meetings were held regularly and were well attended. There was a goodly number of original papers and reports.

At the February meeting (1870) H. K. Jones made an effort to secure better discussions by having the subject as well as the leader selected by the Society. He made a motion which was adopted, instructing the Secretary to keep a topic book from which selections could be made from time to time by vote." At this meeting David Prince opened a discussion on "Catarrhal Affections," especially "Epidemic Influenza," chiefly in reference to the "magnetic and electric" conditions which act as a cause.

There were good meetings (1870) which seem to have been of an entirely scientific character in March, April, and May. In March T. J. Pitner read a paper on "Smallpox and Vaccination," and J. W. Craig exhibited an apparatus "to give support to the patient in parturition." In April R. E. McVey presented the subject "Alcohol" and in May Harvey W. Milligan discussed "Deafness." The annual election of officers was peaceful and harmonious. Puerperal fever and its causes brought out a lively discussion which varied from the advocates of swabbing out the uterus with 95 per cent Carbolic Acid, by D. Prince, to the position of H. K. Jones who "did not consider puerperal fever a disease sui generis."

There was no meeting in January, 1871, but the February meeting was held in Waverly and was of unusual interest. The ladies accompanied the members. The "Farmer's Road" (Jacksonville Southeastern Railway) was completed in 1869 from Jacksonville to Waverly, and in 1870 had been extended to Virden, and the Peoria, Pekin and Jacksonville had built into Jacksonville, thus giving much better transportation facilities and making a meeting in this part of the county feasible. Drs. McVey, Brown, Benedict, Kimber and Meacham entertained the members and the ladies at their homes and everything was done to promote the most friendly and fraternal spirit in the organization. The subjects for discussion were in keeping with the entertainment. After an address of welcome by Dr. Kimber, "The Advantages of Medical Societies" was presented by Dr. Milligan, and Dr. Kellogg made "a speech" on "The Fathers of Medicine." Dr. Prince "read an elaborate paper" on the "Modern Advances in Medicine." Dr. Wakely spoke of "The Trials of a Young Practitioner," and Dr. Read spoke of "Now and Then," while Dr. Pitner told of "Our Constitution." The last speech was by Dr. Brown, the oldest practitioner in Waverly, who gave "some interesting incidents illustrating early practice in this region." The titles in the program indicate an unusually interesting and busy day.

Meetings were held each month during the year (1871), and the program contained the usual grist of "Typhoid Fever," "Cholera Infantum," "Interesting Obstetrical Cases," and "Reports of Cases." A few incidents deserve special attention. At the September meeting H. W. Milligan put through a by-law for "the appointment of committees on various branches of medicine, one committee being responsible for a report at each meeting," and at the October meeting committees were appointed on the following subjects: 1—An-

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1880 January: Paper—Effect of milk as an antiseptic, N. S. Read. Exhibit—Specimen of gouty foot, W. H. H. King. Report—Case of inguinal hernia, N. S. Read. Report on scarlet fever and city ordinances, C. K. Cole. February: Paper—Therapeutic uses of muriate of Heredity of crime, T. J. Pitner. Report—Case of placenta previa, W. H. H. King. June: Paper—Abscesses of mouth, G. V. Black. Report—Case of burn, Dr. Burnham. July: Anaesthetics in labor, E. L. Herriott. Reports—Scarlet fever, David Prince; scarlet fever, King; injury to lip, C. G. Brown; large encephaloid sarcoma, J. W. Freeman. August: Report—Ovarian cysts, David Prince. September: Paper—Migraine, W. H. H. King. Report—The metric system applied to prescription blanks, G. N. Kreider. October: Paper—Use of ardent spirits, J. P. Johnston. Report—Three cases of scarlet fever, C. G. Brown. November: Paper—Scarlet fever, W. C. Cole. December: Paper—What shall we do to be saved? C. G. Brown.

atomy and Physiology; 2, Hygiene; 3, Surgery; 4, Respiration and its Diseases; 5, Materia Medica; 6, Obstetrics and Diseases of Women; 7, The Nervous System and Its Diseases; 8, Chemistry and Poisons; 9, Circulation and Its Diseases; 10, Nutrition and Its Diseases; 11, General Diseases, and all not already assigned. We will follow with interest the practical working of this new plan, as it certainly would bring to a society the latest and best if conscientiously carried out. During the year letters were read from Member Long, who had been appointed and was serving as United States Consul at Panama.

An episode which consumed considerable time at two meetings and led to some "bad blood" was the hauling up of a previous treasurer for an accounting of the funds of the Society. At the November meeting, Dr. Samuel Adams, Professor of the Sciences at Illinois College, read a paper on "The Physiological and Pathological Effects of Atmospheric Conditions." The atmospheric conditions must have been altogether different from present day conditions, for this country had referred our dispute with Great Britain over the Oregon boundary to the German Emperor for settlement to be "made in Germany."

Resolutions were adopted at the December meeting commemorating the death of Jos W. Meacham, of Waverly.

While meetings were held ten times during 1872, only one matter occurred which is worthy of a place in our narrative. At the June meeting, after the annual election of officers which did not occur in May for lack of a quorum, David Prince and T. J. Pitner reported on the meeting of the American Medical Association at Philadelphia and the meeting of the Illinois State Medical Society at Rock Island. As an inspiration from attendance at these meetings it is recorded that "On motion (David Prince), the president (C. Fisher), the secretary (M. H. Cassell), and treasurer (W. H. H. King), were made a committee to consider the propriety of purchasing some Medical Periodicals for use of the members." At the July (1872) meeting the following list of periodicals was reported by the committee and ordered:

1. Canada Medical Journal.
2. Canada Medical Lancet.
3. American Practitioner.
4. Medical and Surgical Reporter.
5. New York Medical and Physiological Journal.
6. New York Journal of Obstetrics.
7. American Journal of the Medical Sciences.
8. The Medical News and Library.
9. The Half-yearly Abstract.

1881 February: Paper—The treatment of fever, J. R. Sims. March: Paper—Pathological changes in typhoid fever, W. H. H. King. Report—A case of rheumatism with uterine hemorrhage, E. L. Herriott. April: Paper—Naso-pharyngeal catarrh; its cause, course and treatment, Thos. H. Rumbold, St. Louis, Mo. Reports—Measles, T. J. Pitner and C. G. Brown; Measles in the mother not contracted by the new born infant, T. M. Cullimore. May: Annual meeting; election of officers. June: Discussion and adoption of Code of Ethics of the A. M. A. July: Paper—Strabismus, A. E. Prince. August: Paper—Typho-malarial fever, C. G. Brown. Reports—Foreign body in peri-rectal abscess mistaken for cancer, C. G. Brown; The swallowing and passage of a silver dollar by a small child, J. W. Freeman; the swallowing and passage of artificial teeth, G. V. Black. September: Paper—Rickets, David Prince. Report—Typhoid fever with post mortem, J. W. Freeman. October: Paper—Report of his trip to the International Congress of Medicine in London, David Prince. November: Paper—Hospitals of England and Scotland, David Prince. December: Paper—Anterior curvature of the spine, A. E. Ayers.

10. The St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal.
11. Gynaecological Journal, (Boston).
12. Richmond and Louisville Journal.
13. London Lancet.
14. Dublin Quarterly Journal.
15. Edinburg Medical Journal.
16. Braithwaits Retrospect.
17. The British and Foreign Medico-Chirurgical Review.
18. The Chicago Medical Journal.
19. The Chicago Medical Examiner.

This is certainly a good list of current Journals for a young and small society, and speaks much for the professional and literary tastes of the members. It is interesting to note that after the lapse of twenty-five years there were only three Journals on the list which were considerd of sufficient importance to remain on our present list, although the list was enlarged to thirty.

At the August (1872) meeting, it was arranged to keep the Journals on file at the "Prince Sanitarium," and W. H. H. King, at that time associated with Dr. Prince, was made the first librarian. Thus was established the Library of the Morgan County Medical Society.

There is nothing in the minutes about the new city water-works, which were begun this year and finished in 1873, notwithstanding the fact that it is said that without the heroic efforts of four citizens, one of whom was Geo. Bibb, a member of the Society, the enterprise would not have carried at the election. No doubt the doctors of that day considered the water question settled, although the minutes of succeeding years show quite the contrary.

The next three years seem to have been even orderly years with few events of unusual importance and yet with regular work. Early in 1873 there was a rather extended epidemic of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, and the leading

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1882 January—Choice of humanized or non-humanized virus for vaccination, J. R. Sims. Report of several thousand soldiers who had been vaccinated or revaccinated, also cases of variola, J. W. Craig. New born infant vaccinated whose parents were both down with variola, T. J. Pitner. Congenital cleft palate, exhibited patient; Congenital double hernia, D. Prince. February: Reports—A warty or cranberry-like excrescence in some of the cases of vaccination, J. R. Sims. Scarlet fever in a child who had been vaccinated for smallpox, but three weeks previously had been exposed to scarlet fever, Charles Cole. Six cases of cerebro-spinal fever, all in the same family, T. J. Pitner. Child with spinal symptoms, D. Prince. David Prince, the president of the legal, medical and scientific library association reported they had voted to transfer all their money, books and other valuables into the care of the Morgan County Medical Society, and the doctor presented a paper setting forth resolutions and articles of transfer of said legal, medical and scientific library association. The transfer was accepted and the Morgan County Medical Society organized the Morgan County Medical Library Association. March: Paper—Microzymes, David Prince; discussion by G. V. Black, explaining abscess formation at the root of the tooth. Reports—Tetanus in a child, age six years, N. S. Read; Case reported at last meeting improved, David Prince; Five cerebro-spinal fever cases reported at last meeting were convalescent, except youngest child, which died at end of fourth week, T. J. Pitner. April: Paper—General paralysis of the insane, T. Fletcher McFarland. Report—Relaxed drum-membrane, A. E. Prince. May: Annual meeting. Election of officers and appointment of delegates to the State and National Associations. June: Paper—Malaria in 1859, E. L. Herriott. July: Reports—Ophthalmia, A. E. Prince; A child with an ash-gray spot under the tongue, with a severe spasmodic cough, J. R. Sims. September: Paper—Dysentery, David Prince; Discussion by M. M. L. Reed, T. J. Pitner and J. R. Sims; Talk—Harbor Springs as a health resort, G. V. Black. October: Paper—Typhoid fever T. J. Pitner. Report—An operation witnessed at meeting of the Tri-State Medical Society, an amputation performed by Dr. Link of Terre Haute, Ind., David Prince. November: Report of a case of surgery, David Prince. December: Paper—The American Health Association, David Prince. Report—Puerperal convulsions; also presented a contrivance to be used in obstruction of the bowels, David Prince. Obstinate constipation, irritable stomach, J. R. Sims. Relapses in typhoid fever, T. J. Pitner.

discussions at both the February and April meetings were devoted to this subject. The importance of a disease is usually estimated by its mortality, and a disease with only morbidity attracts little attention from the public, and methods of prevention, none at all.

The minutes of most of the meetings of 1874 were published in the Jacksonville Daily Journal, and were not transcribed into the book of minutes, but there were few events of great importance. Judging from a description

Members of the Illinois State Medical Society upon the front steps of the Hospital for the Insane, Jacksonville, Illinois, May 19th, 1875.*

contained in the "Daily Journal" of this year, Jacksonville was regarding herself with complacent satisfaction over being described as "The Original Garden of Eden, with all the modern improvements."

*The above picture is from a photograph made by A. W. Cadman, a copy of which was pasted into each volume of the Transactions for 1875.

1883 January: Paper—Granulated Lids, A. E. Prince; The use of Tonga, G. V. Black. February: Reports—Dyspnoea due to myelitis, T. J. Pitner; Five cases of pneumonia, all in young children, E. D. Wing; Pneumonia, T. J. Pitner, March: Paper—Catarrhal fever, J. R. Sims. Reports—A pathological specimen—carcinoma of stomach with a brief history, J. R. Sims. April: Paper—The injury sustained by the medical profession by the "new remedy scheme," Mr. Clark, representing Merrill & Co., Chemical Works of Cincinnati. Reports—Pathological specimen of a seven months child, where the entire occipital bone was missing and in its place there was a large sack filled with serum or medullary matter, S. Griffin. Enlarged glands, T. J. Pitner. Labor, breech presentation, M. M. L. Reed. Labor, J. R. Sims, C. C. Powell and Craig. May: Annual meeting, election of officers, and delegates to the State and National Societies. Reports—Elastic tumor, Fungus Haematoid, from superior maxillary bone; Case where he removed the entire axillary plexus; Intestinal obstruction with a specimen of large and small intestine, David Prince. Intestinal obstructions, T. J. Pitner. June: Paper:—Digestion and assimilation, G. V. Black. Reports—Valvular heart lesion, post mortem, G. V. Black; Cerebro-spinal meningitis, Charles Cole. July: Paper—Shock, David Prince. Report—Cholera-morbus, David Prince. August: Paper—Acute intestinal lesions, David Prince. Reports—Army experience in diarrhoea and dysentery, W. H. H. King. Evacuant plan in treatment of diarrhoea and dysentery, T. J. Pitner. Potts disease, post-mortem, David Prince. September: Continued discussion of "Acute intestinal lesions" by all members present. Reports—Typhlitis; Typhoid fever in a pregnant woman, T. J. Pitner. October: Paper—Uses of Jequirity in granulated lids, A. E. Prince. Reports—Phthisis pulmonalis, with post mortem, A. H. Kellogg; Cancer involving ureter G. V. Black; Gastric ulcer, with pathological specimens, G. V. Black; Tumor, T. J. Pitner; Constriction in the transverse colon, B. H. Skinner. November: Paper—Typhoid fever, H. K. Jones. Reports—Typhoid fever, H. K. Jones. Reports—Typhoid fever, T. J. Pitner, David Prince, C. K. Cole, (of Montana), Dr. Speed of Rushville, G. V. Black. December: Paper—Pneumonia, T. J. Pitner. Reports—Congestive pneumonia, F. R. Pitner; Mistaken diagnosis of tumor in female patient and treated as hernia, David Prince; Head of thigh bone presented with history of case, David Prince; Bowel obstruction, post mortem, specimen exhibited large multilocular ovarian tumor, David Prince; Cerebro-spinal sclerosis, T. J. Pitner.

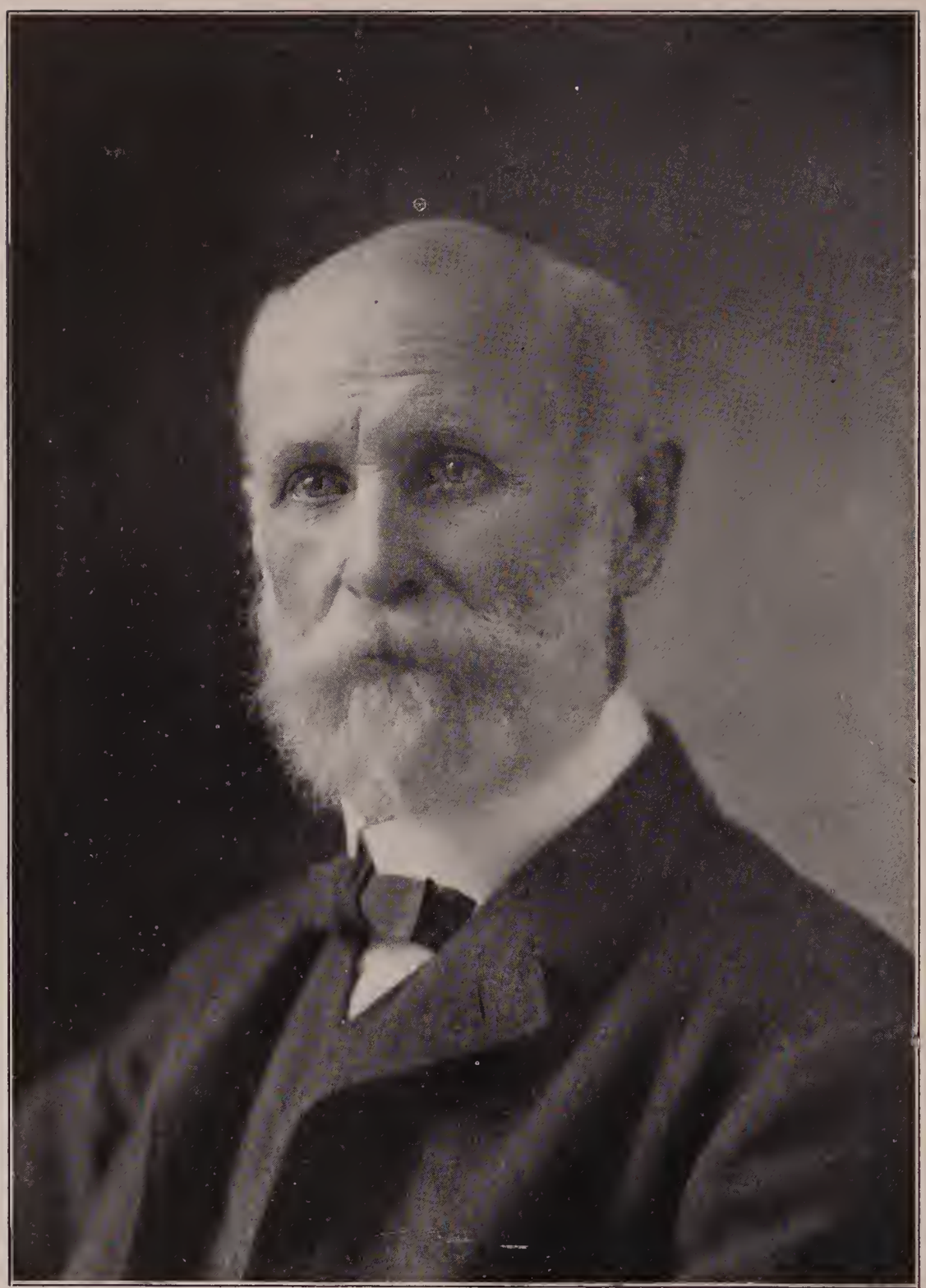
In May, the annual session of the Illinois State Dental Society was held in Jacksonville, and on invitation of G. V. Black, the members of the Medical Society were made welcome to attend the sessions.

At the County Society meeting in May, 1874, Dr. King described the life and work of Dr. Geo. Cadwell, the first physician in Morgan county, and exhibited a picture of this worthy pioneer. The picture hung in Passavant Hospital until 1898 when Sister Mary, then in charge of the Hospital, presented the Society with the picture which now hangs in our rooms.

In May, (1875), the Illinois State Medical Society met in Jacksonville as the guests of the Morgan County Medical Society. The sessions were held in Conservatory Hall. David Prince raised $15.00 to have the picture of the Society taken (by Cadman) and published in the Transactions of the State Society. The picture appeared as planned, a photograph being pasted as a frontispiece in each number. There is nothing in the minutes about the character or success of the State meeting but we have understood from those in attendance that the sessions and the entertainment were altogether satisfactory.

In the light of the present revival of the use of Chlorine Mixtures as antiseptics, the report of the meeting for January (1876), is interesting where it says: "Dr. Black, Dentist, was introduced and read an interesting paper on a Chlorine Mixture as a remedy in Diphtheria, its chemical composition, best mode of preparing, and its influence in destroying the growth of bacteria and kindred vegetations." In May (1878), G. V. Black (after being admitted to the practice of Medicine by special examination before the New State Board) was elected to membership, and he was also elected secretary.

1884 January: Paper—Chorea, T. M. Cullimore. Reports—Compound fracture of lower maxilla, David Prince. Embolism, Chas. Cole. Embolism, T. M. Cullimore. Throat case, sudden death, J.R. Sims. February: Paper—Use of alcohol as an anaesthetic, David Prince. Reports—Obstinate vomiting, Tumor (hard) below the angle of jaw, T. M. Cullimore; Concussion of the brain, successfully operated, patient exhibited, David Prince. March: Paper—Treatment of injuries to the head, David Prince. Committee to confer on sanitary conditions of the city. April: Paper—Onanism, J. W. Waller. Report—Sanitary condition of city, M. H. Goodrick. Delegate American Medical Association, G. V. Black. May: Annual meeting, election of officers. Reports—Sanitary committee, B. H. Skinner; Medical library, David Prince; Cancer of testicle, J. R. Sims; Tumor below jaw, (previously reported) succumbed, T. M. Cullimore. June: Talks—American Medical Association meeting, T. J. Pitner and G. V. Black. Use of hot water and exhibition of a new instrument for vaginal douche, L. A. Frost. July: Talk—Etiology of phthisis, T. J. Pitner. August: Paper—Use of strychnia, A. E. Prince. Report—Resume of the uses of strychnia, T. J. Pitner. September: Paper—Chronic diarrhoea, W. C. Cole. Report—Visit to Europe, David Prince. October: Paper—New method of treating catarrh, sore eyes, etc., J. R. Sims. Talk—Semi-passive motion—boat-riding and various modes of exercise, G. V. Black. November: Paper—Cholera, E. D. Wing. Reports—Asiatic cholera, Henry Jones; Epidemic of cholera in '48, F. R. Pitner; Injection of saline solution made alkaline by bi-carbonate of soda to keep life up in cholera, G. V. Black. December: Talk—Visit to Liverpool, London, Paris and Berlin, Hospitals, anesthetics and operating rooms, and new methods of treatment, David Prince.



GREEN VARDIMAN BLACK
August 3rd, 1836, to August 31st, 1914

1877-1886

CHAPTER IV.

THE FIRST part of 1876 was a lull before the storm. Up to October there were few meetings and uneventful programs, but at the October meeting David Prince had just returned from the Centennial at Philadelphia, and had visited clinics in New York. He was bubbling over with new thoughts and new plans. He had heard and seen Gross, Sayre, and Flint. A Dr. Saliswait, a guest from England, had labored to prove that there were no disease germs and that no benefit could be derived from antiseptics. Later he listened for three hours while Joseph Lister discussed a paper on "Antiseptics" which was read by John T. Hodgen of St. Louis, and which was a complete answer to the vagaries of Saliswait.

The antiseptic regimen had been at work on members of the profession in America since Lister's first announcements ten years before, but Lister's appearance in America at the time of the Centennial, set the progressive American surgeon on fire with antiseptic enthusiasm, and gave the adoption of the method substantial support, and the momentum to carry it over the obstacles of unbelief and opposition. From this time forward the word "Antiseptic" was not uttered with a half-proved uncertainty, but was loudly proclaimed at almost every meeting, in spite of the opposition led by H. K. Jones and followed by many who could not yet accept the teachings of great leaders or did not comprehend what such men as Pasteur and Lister were doing.

At the next meeting David Prince presented a case of ovariotomy illustrative of the use of antiseptic surgery under four heads:

1. The antiseptic treatment of the atmosphere of the room in which the operation is to be performed.

2. The antiseptic dressings.

3. The antiseptic treatment of the constitution of the patient by the use of Quinine and 30 gr. doses of Salicylic Acid.

4. The dressing of the wound so as to have no bleeding surface within the abdomen..

The minutes and possibly the paper were silent regarding the preparation of the instruments and the hands. There is little doubt that if the teachings of Lister were followed, they were soaked in strong Carbolic Acid, although the instruments were not then so much under suspicion as a few years later. It was not uncommon to see dried on them the blood and secretions of the previous operation, which the superficial washing, by the maid of the surgical scullery or the new medical student, had neglected to get off. Much was still to be learned and consequently the December (1876) meeting was devoted to an exchange of experiences regarding the use of Carbolic Acid.

1885 January: No meeting. February: Papers—Exhibition of magnet for removing iron from eye; use of cocaine in producing anesthesia of the eye, A. E. Prince. Reports—Sanitary committee, T. M. Cullimore. March: Paper—Color-blindness, A. E. Prince. Reports—Rheumatism, with sugar and albumen in the urine, J. A. Walker; His fatal cases during last seven years and two months, T. J. Pitner. April: Talk—Albumen in the urine, S. M. Stoeker; Reports—Ovariotomy, David Prince; Mastoid abscess, A. E. Prince. May: Report of American Surgical Association, David Prince. June: No meeting. July: Paper—Cholera infantum, T. M. Cullimore. Reports—Specimens; uterus and appendages, and ex-section of knee joint, David Prince. August: Reports—Fatal case of typhoid fever, T. J. Pitner; Epidemic of typho-malarial fever in 1880, B. H. Skinner; Pregnancy, B. H. Skinner; Labor case, full term child, also a three months foetus, E. D. Wing. September: Paper—Prevention of erysipelas and other septic complications in wounds and injuries, David Prince. October: Paper—Pneumonia, L. A. Malone; Reports—Epidemic of pneumonia in cattle feeders, S. G. Weagley; Typhoid fever, T. J. Pitner; Typhoid fever, post mortem, David Prince. November: Reports—Cleft palate, David Prince; Broken back, reduction of displacement, D. Prince; Broken back, nothing done and patient died, T. M. Cullimore. December: Reports—Ovariotomy, David Prince; Supperative synovitis—ex-section of the knee joint, David Prince. Results of an examination of deaf and dumb scholars, by Dr. Rumbold, A. E. Prince.

Our Centennial year brought a new spirit into medicine in our country and state and county. This was in harmony with the progress in the world at large. Probably no year has produced such a variety in important medical developments. We select the following to show the inspiration of the year. The Universities of Johns Hopkins and Amsterdam were founded; the Physiological Society and the Royal Sanitary Institute were founded in London; the Imperial Board of Health at Berlin and the Royal Academy of Medicine at Rome; the first International Congress of Hygiene was held at Brussels; Sayre introduced the gypsum corset for spinal curvature; the first consumptives were treated by rest in the open air at Falkenstein by Peter Dettweiler; Kolbe isolated Salicylic Acid; Lombroso published his famous treatise on Criminal Man; Koch grew anthrax germs on artificial media; Porro performed Caesarean Section with excision of adnexa; and the Paquelin cautery was introduced. It was indeed a memorable year in the progress of Medicine.

The year 1877 started out with a discussion on "Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria," in which there was a controversy as to whether "eau de chlorine" was a new or an old remedy. This was finally settled, to his satisfaction, at least, by G. V. Black, who gave its chemical composition and its preparation and said that Sir Humphrey Davy had given it its name.

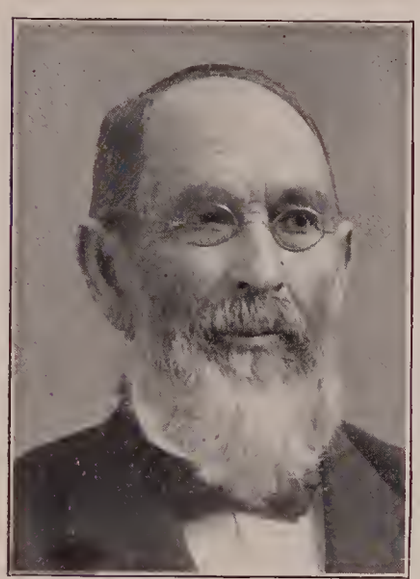
Dating from the Centennial, a new enthusiasm seems to have taken possession of the Society, as well as the profession generally, and many new lines of thought and professional activity were presenting themselves. Quite a change will be noted in the topics for discussion and especially in the more frequent recurrence of words and phrases until a short time ago unknown to the minutes. While lines of progress were interdependent, the tendency was to branch out in new directions like the limbs of a tree, as shown by Pasteur's discovery of bacillus of malignant oedema; Von Bergmann's introduction of corrosive sublimate as antiseptic in surgery; the first description of mastoiditis by Bezold; the State Board of Health was organized (law approved May 29, 1877, and in force July 1, 1877), and was getting into communication with local societies about various Public Health problems with an energy characteristic of its first secretary, Dr. John H. Rauch.

At the annual meeting in 1877, a committee (Prince, Jones, H. K., and Pitner) was appointed to confer with the Mayor and city council regarding the organization of a Board of Health for Jacksonville, which, after many meetings of the committee and interviews with officials, was established (1877) (There was a brief health ordinance passed in 1868) with a governing code of ordinances. An interesting and profitable paper could be built out of the work done at this time to secure a local health department. The sentiments regarding the movement expressed by various citizens would in itself make interesting reading and stand as a landmark between the old and the new—between the empirical and the scientific.

1886 January: Paper—Mastoid inflammation, A. E. Prince. Reports—Malaria, H. K. Jones and David Prince. Removal of oblong elastic body opposite third molar, G. V. Black, February: Reports—Strangulated hernia, David Prince; Mastoid abscess, operated, A. E. Prince; Statistics of deaths in Morgan County during past four years, T. M. Cullimore. March: Paper—Culture of micro-organisms, G. V. Black. Reports—Mastoid abscesses, A. E. Prince; Lupus, A. E. Prince. April: Reports—Hip joint disease, David Prince. May: Reports—American Surgical Association, David Prince; Acne, E. L. Herriott. June: Paper—Accidents of laparotomies, Grant Cullimore. July: Paper—Removal of radius and ulna, David Prince. Reports—Resection of intestine in a dog, G. Cullimore; Gunshot wound of the abdomen; abdominal injuries; fractured fibula with tibia and tendons cut off, David Prince. August: Paper—Diseases incident to the hot season, W. C. Cole. September: Discussion of miscellaneous subjects, David Prince, H. K. Jones and L. A. Malone. October: Paper—Intubation of the larynx, E. F. Baker. Reports—Mortality rate of trachaeotomy, David Prince. Meeting of Public Health Association in Canada, David Prince. November: Paper—Nasal polypus, G. Cullimore. December: Paper—Paralysis, H. K. Jones. Reports, Obstruction of bowels, David Prince; Actinomycosis, A. E. Prince; Intubation of the larynx, David Prince.

N. S. Read, of Chandlerville, was chairman of the committee on "Practical Medicine" of the Illinois State Medical Society this year, and it would be time well spent for any member to read the report made by him. His grasp of the progress of medicine and especially the importance and value of bacteriological studies was almost prophetic.

In 1878 G. V. Black was elected President and at the same meeting, at the request of the State Board of Health, a committee (G. V. Black, C. G. Brown, W. H. H. King, and T. J. Pitner) was appointed to ferret out those doctors who refused to obey the new registration act, and the committee was authorized to use the funds in the treasury of the Society for the purpose. This well illustrates the burdens which the profession for the sake of scientific progress and community improvement, were willing to take, without the least legal authority or hope of reward.



N. S. READ
1820-1901
Lived at Chandlerville, but always took an active part in Morgan County Medical Society.

In September (1878) the Society got a little out of its regular path when it appointed a committee (Hamill, Jones and Brown) to investigate "the Etiology and Pathology of Hog Cholera." This is another illustration that growth and disease and the doctor and the farmer have many interests in common. In fact, the true physician should first be a scientist and then a doctor. In the world of science this year the interest in its progress was shown by the first "International Congress of Hygiene" in Paris. Surgery was further established in the position given it by Lister by the discovery of the specific causes of infection by Koch and the field of operative surgery was enlarged by W. A. Freund who first excised the cancerous uterus.

Among the various undertakings of the Society, two were beginning to take definite form. First, the support of the Public Health movement, and second, a firm belief by the majority of members in a proper supervision of the qualifications to practice medicine.

As against both, many lawyers, and otherwise good citizens, and we regret to record, some members of the Society, were actively preaching the spurious doctrine of "personal liberty" to choose any kind of a doctor that might suit the whim, regardless of qualifications, and to live any kind of a life regardless of its injurious effect on one's neighbors.

Consequently every session of the legislature has incubated a batch of bills designed to do away with or break down both of these most just laws. So it was with the legislature in 1879, when in February the State Board of Health appealed to the doctors through the medical societies, and otherwise,

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1887 January: Paper—Rickets, T. J. Pitner. Reports—Ovarian tumor, David Prince. February: Reports—Retinitis albuminurica, A. E. Prince; Boric acid toxemia, G. Cullimore. March: Paper—New York and Medicine, T. M. Cullimore. April: Paper—Antiseptic irrigation in gynaecology and obstetrics, T. M. Cullimore. Reports—Eclampsia, T. J. Pitner. May: Election of officers and delegates to the State and National Society meetings. June: No meeting. July: Paper—Bergeon's method of gaseous enemata, C. Fisher. Reports—Spina bifida, David Prince. August: Paper:—Cholera infantum, T. A. Wakely. Reports—Fibroid of cervix, L. A. Malone. September: Discussion—Typhoid fever, by all members. October: Paper—Antiseptics, David Prince. Reports—Laparotomy (Tait's operation) for hystero-epilepsy, T. M. Cullimore. November: Discussion—Menopause, by members present. December: Paper—Pneumonia, P. C. Thompson.

to come to its rescue. Needless to say, our Society took prompt action in support of the Board. A letter from J. F. Snyder, of Virginia, then a member of the legislature, and a staunch supporter of the new Board, was read and did much to help the members in their support. As yet the movement was new and few states had such boards.

During these years, several important movements were going on in the Society, which illustrate the spirit of progress which was taking hold of the profession. The first was the slow but certain adoption of the teachings of Pasteur, and the practices of Lister, and as a close second more attention to the pathology of disease as a basis for treatment. Third, the new etiology of disease was directing attention to the public health and the necessity for organized effort to protect the public from certain diseases which too frequently had been attributed to either uncontrollable atmospheric conditions, hereditary influences, or evidences of the wrath of God. Fourth, it was plain to any student of the scientific trend of the times that if the results of the scientific discoveries of the day were to be made available for the public good, the education and the training of those who enter the practice of medicine must be supervised and controlled. Therefore the subjects presented at the meetings, and the discussions, have these four lines of thought running through them.

It was not appreciated at the moment, but the construction by Edison this year of the first successful incandescent electric lamp paved the way for numerous other advances in the arts and sciences.

As a side line, a committee (Skinner, Pitner and Jones) was appointed to confer with the County Board and made considerable effort for a number of months to bring some order into the relation of the medical profession to the care of the county poor. Evidently in those days, as today, the county politician remained master of the situation. The resumption, this year of specie payment by the National government, did not seem to be of much direct benefit to the doctor with either the public or the county.

The changes in the character of Society work seemed to make some revision of the by-laws necessary, and in November (1879) a committee (Black, Pitner, and Brown) was appointed for that purpose. These were days of committees and at the December (1879) meeting a committee (Freeman, Black and Read) was appointed to consider the epidemic of scarlet fever which was spreading in the community. This committee was especially to inquire into the need of new and better ordinances which were formulated and the committee was instructed to present them to the City Council.

While these scientific and public health topics were much in evidence, and the members seemed to be in reasonable harmony, the Society was always

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1888 January: Reports—Epidemic of typhoid fever, E. L. Herriott. February: Paper—City sewage, Carl E. Black. Reports—Puerperal septicaemia, T. M. Cullimore. March: Paper—Normal head presentation, J. A. Prince. April: Paper—Therapeutic use of galvano and thermo cautery, L. A. Malone. Report—Vaginal hysterectomy, David Prince. May: Election of officers. June: Reports—Diphtheria, T. J. Pitner; Retroversion of uterus, T. M. Cullimore; Illinois State Medical meeting, T. M. Cullimore. July: Paper—Differential diagnosis, W. C. Cole. Septic uremia, T. J. Pitner. Fifty-two cases treated at Jacksonville dispensary, Carl E. Black. August: No meeting. September: Reports—Fracture of frontal bone, David Prince. October: Reports—The Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons in Washington, David Prince. November: Paper—Therapeutic action of heat and cold, T. A. Wakely. Reports—Operation for the radical cure of hernia, David Prince; Osteo sarcoma, David Prince. December: Reports—Complete inversion of uterus, T. M. Cullimore; Epilepsy, E. L. Herriott.

divided on the important question of the publication of the minutes in the public press. The subject has already been discussed numerous times, and a number of methods tried to harmonize the views of two principal groups. Judging from the several references to the matter, the Society was divided into three fairly well defined groups.

The first group believed that the public would be benefited and the adoption of scientific methods would be hastened by the publication of many of the papers, and a liberal abstract of the proceedings in the public press.

The second group believed in the old fashioned secrecy of medicine; that it was entirely an individual matter between doctor and patient, and that even the patient should be told as little as possible; that the public would only be injured by the publication of things which it could only half understand.

The third group was indifferent to the whole question. Running through both the second and third groups was an undercurrent of sentiment that certain members wanted publicity for their own notoriety, and to exploit their personal views and doings, for revenue only, judging from the minutes. J. R. Askew and H. K. Jones were usually the leaders in opposition to the first proposition, and David Prince and G. V. Black were the leaders in advocacy of it. As a result of activity in formulating a new by-law to prevent publication, and to get time for the discussion of the topic of the day at the February (1880) meeting, G. V. Black moved and it was carried "that 2:30 o'clock on the second Thursday of March (1880) be set apart for the consideration of the report of the by-law forbidding the publication of the minutes of the Society." In March, in spite of the efforts of Black and Prince, the anti-publicity members carried their by-law.

There were two notable papers in 1880, one by H. K. Jones on the "Heredity of Crime," and the other on "Abscesses of the Mouth," by G. V. Black, and both found their way into the scientific literature of the day. The year as a whole had an unusual number of good papers and discussions, all more or less influenced by the scientific discoveries of the day. Neisser had just discovered the gonococcus; Pasteur had isolated the streptococcus, and staphylococcus, and Eberth the typhoid bacillus; the German food law had been passed; Nitze had brought the bladder into view by his cystoscope; the parathyroids had been described by Sandstrom; embryology had been secured to science by Balfour's work; and Moestig-Moorhof had introduced iodine into surgery.

The year 1881 contains two especially noteworthy events. The first was in June when the Society formally adopted the code of ethics of the American Medical Association. There had been discussions on the subject pro and con at a number of meetings where the whole subject, beginning with the efforts of Pythagoras to adopt a code for his followers, the ethical teachings of Socrates, and the "Hippocratic Oath" had been fully presented. The "Medical Ethics" of Sir Thomas Percival with the various modifications and additions by Dr. John Gregory, and our own Dr. Benj. Rush, had been quoted as the

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1889 January: Paper—Genito-urinary diseases, L. A. Malone. Reports—Typhoid fever, T. J. Pitner; New hypnotic, Sulphonal, David Prince. February: Reports—Diabetes, T. J. Pitner; Diabetes, L. A. Malone; Bright's disease, J. W. Dalby. March: Reports—Hypertrophy of the cervix, L. A. Malone. April: Paper—Pneumonia of children, T. A. Wakely. Reports—Birth of child, intestines outside of abdomen, P. C. Thompson; Hedge thorn injury, David Prince. May: Election of officers. Report—Intubation, David Prince. June: Paper—Deafness in children, A. E. Prince. July: Reports—Fibroid tumor, David Prince; American Medical Association, A. E. Prince. August: Reports—Scleroderma, J. A. Prince; Chorea, W. C. Cole. September: No meeting. October: No program—business. November: General discussions. December: Paper—Hospitals of Europe, Carl E. Black.

basis of the "Code of Ethics" of the American Medical Association, which in 1865 had adopted the following by-law: "No state or local Medical Society or other organized institution shall be entitled to representation in this Association that has not adopted its Code of Ethics; or that has intentionally violated or disregarded any article or clause of the same." That the County Society managed to have its delegates seated and recognized by the A. M. A. every year and not adopt the "Code of Ethics" until 1881, we suppose only shows the liberal and forgiving spirit of the parent society, or more likely their inattention to how the local units conducted themselves. It was probably wise not to scrutinize them too closely.

The second event of special importance this year was the report by David Prince of his visit to the "International Medical Congress" at London. His reports occupied the time of the September, October and November meetings. At the first he reported his observations in the hospitals of Glasgow, Edinburg, London, Paris, Brussels, Antwerp, Rotterdam, and Amsterdam. The second was devoted to the men he saw and heard. Sir Wm. Jenner (1815-1898), and Sir James Paget (1814-1899) made addresses. The latter was said to be the most popular medical man in England. Lister answered objections to his methods which had been made at earlier sessions of the Congress. He was impressed with Lister's fairness in presenting his idea. Lister was not dogmatic and said he would not promise not to change his views when he learned better ways. Martin of Berlin, reported eleven cases of vaginal hysterectomy. At this time Prince had done one case. He reported J. Marion Sims as saying he had "got his eyes wiped" by seeing Emmet's operation for laceration of the cervix. A number of Americans received conspicuous attention and several were on the program. Among others, he mentioned John S. Billings, Henry Bigelow, and Henry O. Marcy. In November Dr. Prince completed the report of his trip describing the hospitals of England and Scotland.

Whether it was due to the inspiration of the International Congress, or whether the work in science brought about the Congress, the year 1881 is memorable in the world of medicine. This year gastro-intestinal surgery was given a new position by Billroth's resection of the pylorus and Wolfler's gastro-enterostomy; Czerny describes the vaginal operation for the excision of uterine tumors; Hahn performs nephropexy; the parasite of malaria is discovered by Laveran and Medin discovers the epidemic nature of poliomyelitis.

The year 1882 had regular meetings and an average attendance, but there was no event of unusual importance with the exception of the March meeting, when the Society discussed micro-organisms as the cause of disease.

Perhaps work was scarce and our people were feeling poor, for they passed a law in Congress this year excluding Chinese laborers for ten years in order to keep work at home. But if things were dull in the Society and America was feeling poor, it did not stop the onrush of medical and surgical progress in the world at large. This was the year in which Koch discovered the tubercle bacillus and Loeffler that of glanders; Walther Flemming elucidated cell-division; Max Sanger improved Caesarean section and Langenbeck excised the

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1890 January 9: Discussion new constitution and by-laws. February 13: Paper—Anatomy and physiology of micro-organisms, H. K. Jones. March 13: Paper—Epilepsy, F. P. Norbury. Reports—Dermoid cyst, L. A. Malone; Carcinoma of breast, L. A. Malone. April 9: Reports—Mental stupor, F. P. Norbury; Pelvic abscess, L. A. Malone. May 13: Election of officers and annual reports. June 10: Routine business. September: Reports—Epistaxis, T. A. Wakely; Urticaria, L. F. Whorley. Supposed pregnancy, T. M. Cullimore. Water supply at Blind, T. A. Wakely. November 13: Paper—Antiseptics, G. V. Black. Reports—Osteoma of lower jaw, G. V. Black; Abscess of cerebrum, F. P. Norbury; Dermoid of ovary, L. A. Malone. December 12: Paper—Valvular disease of heart, T. J. Pitner. Report—Syphilis, W. C. Cole

gall-bladder. The next year had other discoveries of equal importance, so that the doctor was all the time pushed to keep up with even the important events in medical progress. In 1883 the bacillus of diphtheria was isolated by Edwin Klebs and Pasteur vaccinated against anthrax; Una introduced ichthyol and Lawson Tait operated for extra-uterine pregnancy.

The meeting of the Society in January (1883) was given over to a discussion of plans for better meetings in the future. They had long ago gotten away from the orderly and systematic plan proposed by Harvey Milligan in 1871 and carried out for several years. G. V. Black suggested that in order to insure twelve good, full programs during the year that twelve members each agree to be responsible for a meeting and started the ball rolling by offering to be one of the twelve. Several volunteered at once and accepted dates without formal action on the part of the Society.

FOURTH MEETING PLACE OF THE SOCIETY
Odeon Hall, West State St.*

The June (1883) paper was on "Digestion and Assimilation" by G. V. Black, who discussed the role of the soluble ferments in digestive processes. The paper contained much that was original and no doubt was a part of the work done by the author in the preparation of his book on "The Formation of Poisons by Micro-organisms" which appeared the next year.

The programs contain much more of Etiology and Pathology than formerly and also reports of more successful surgical operations of election, although ounce doses of salts for dysentery and thirty grain doses of sulphocarbonate of sodium in typhoid fever have their advocates. No year passes without a paper or reports on "Typhoid Fever" and "Pneumonia" and so it was this year.

N. S. Read of Chandlerville, was a frequent attendant and almost always had an interesting and instructive case to report, as did also Clark Roberts of Winchester.

The next year (1884) bacteriology was in full swing and at almost every meeting the discussion took that direction, regardless of the subject. In June (1884) G. V. Black, who had been a delegate to the American Medical Association which met in Washington, gave an extended report with especial reference to the claims of Robert Koch regarding the etiology of tuberculosis, and at the July meeting, T. J. Pitner, who had also attended the Washington meeting, presented an essay on the "Etiology of Tuberculosis," with especial reference to the discoveries of Klebs (1834-1913), and Koch

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1891 January and February minutes missing. March 12: Paper—Hip joint disease, L. F. Whorley. Reports—Railroad injury, T. A. Wakely. April 9: Paper—LaGrippe, W. K. McLaughlin. Reports—Sycosis, G. V. Black; Gall-stones, T. A. Wakely. May 14: Paper—Pain and its relief, I. N. Love, St. Louis, Mo. Luetic tumor of muscle, kidney and epidermis, simulating disease of these organs, G. N. Kreider, Springfield. Forensic medicine, Judge O. P. Thompson. Reports—Enlarged glands of neck, Dr. Shipp, Petersburg; Hysterical mania, G. N. Kreider; Hysterical blindness, A. C. Corr, Carlinville. June 11: Paper—The physician as a business man, W. C. Cole. July 9: Paper—Alcoholism, E. F. Baker. August 13: Epilepsy in relation to crime, W. C. Cole. September 10: Paper—Ophthalmia neonatorum, A. L. Adams. October 8: Paper—Hysteria, Virginie Dinsmore. November 12: Paper—Some of the uses of cod liver oil, T. M. Cullimore. December 10: Paper—Asepsis as in vogue in the hospitals of Europe, J. W. Hairgrove.

*From 1869 to 1886 meetings were frequently held in Odeon Hall where the Free Library was located, although during this period they were held a part of the time in Music Hall or in the office of the County Superintendent of Schools in the Court House.

(1843-1910). It is somewhat of a joke on the Secretary that in the June minutes he writes "Polk" for "Koch," and in the July minutes he writes "Cope" for "Koch." He evidently had trouble with the German. One of the progressive papers of this year (November) was by E. D. Wing, on the "Etiology of Cholera," in which he reviewed "the work of Koch, Haller, Muhlhausen, Strauss and others. Koch discovered the Cholera Bacillus this year and Elie Metchnikoff (1845-19—) showed how white blood corpuscles destroy bacteria by absorbing them (phagocytosis). At this meeting G. V. Black read a paper on how to keep life up by injections of "saline solutions made alkaline by bi-carbonate of soda."

At the December (1884) meeting, David Prince had returned from another trip to Europe. He was infatuated with the antiseptic spray as used in Guy's hospital, London, and at other places. During this trip his attention was centered on the building of operating rooms, also the choice of anaesthetics and methods of use, but he does not mention the use of cocaine for the first time in eye surgery by Carl Koller, or Crede's introduction of instillations of nitrate of silver in infantile conjunctivitis; or the preparation of Sulphonal by Baumann and of Antipyrine by Knorr.

An event of note in 1884 was the appearance of the Health Warden, M. H. Goodrick, who was a homeopathic practitioner and not a member, with a report on the sanitary condition of the city. The birth of sanitary science has given the various schools of medicine at least one common ground on which they could meet.

In February, 1885, the year when electric lights first made their appearance in Jacksonville, T. M. Cullimore was Health Warden. He followed the lead of Dr. Goodrick in making reports to the Society, a plan which it would have been wise to have continued.

At this meeting the Society adopted suitable resolutions on the death of Henry Jones.

An unusual subject was presented at the March (1885) meeting, when T. J. Pitner gave a "Report of his fatal cases during the past seven years and two months," a total of one hundred thirty-nine deaths. It has always been easier to report remarkable cures than fatalities.

In May, 1885, David Prince reported the recent meeting of the American Surgical Association in Washington and especially the recent investigations and experiments of Roberts in Philadelphia, Warren in Boston, and Senn in Milwaukee. Here he first learned that tetanus was probably of parasitic origin, the bacterial (bacillus tetanus) cause of which was discovered by Arthur Nicolaier in 1884.

1892 January 14: Paper—An interesting case, Annette McFarland. Reports—Poisoning by "Headine," Carl E. Black. February 11: Paper—Rheumatic manifestations, T. J. Pitner; March 10: Paper—Wounds of Cranium, Carl E. Black. April 14: Reports—Appendicitis with general peritonitis, F. P. Norbury; Impaction of colon, E. L. Herriott; Ether per rectum in two cases of impaction, T. A. Wakely; Exploratory laparotomy, T. J. Whitten. May 14: Election of officers. June 9: Reports—The State Society, J. W. Hairgrove. Addison's disease, with post mortem specimens, Carl E. Black; Addison's disease, J. A. Day; Scarlatina, E. F. Baker and W. C. Cole. July 14: Paper—Hygiene, J. W. Hairgrove. Reports—Case of La Grippe, L. J. Harvey; Abdominal tumor, T. J. Pitner; Tumor of groin, W. C. Cole. September 8: Cholera, A. L. Adams. Reports—Ovariotomy for epilepsy, L. A. Malone. October 13: Paper—Colorado climate, E. F. Baker. Reports—Rachitis, W. K. McLaughlin; Purulent ophthalmia, A. L. Adams;; Occlusion of Steno's duct, G. V. Black. November 10: Paper—Pleurisy, W. C. Cole. December 8: Paper—Abdominal palpation in pregnancy, E. A. Ayers, New York. Reports—Broad ligament cyst, T. J. Pitner..

In February, 1886, Health Warden Cullimore made "a report of deaths in Morgan County for the past four years."

In March, 1886, the Society met in the evening, at the office of G. V. Black, to study microscopical specimens of tissue and bacteria and to observe the culture and growth of micro-organisms under varying conditions and on various culture media.

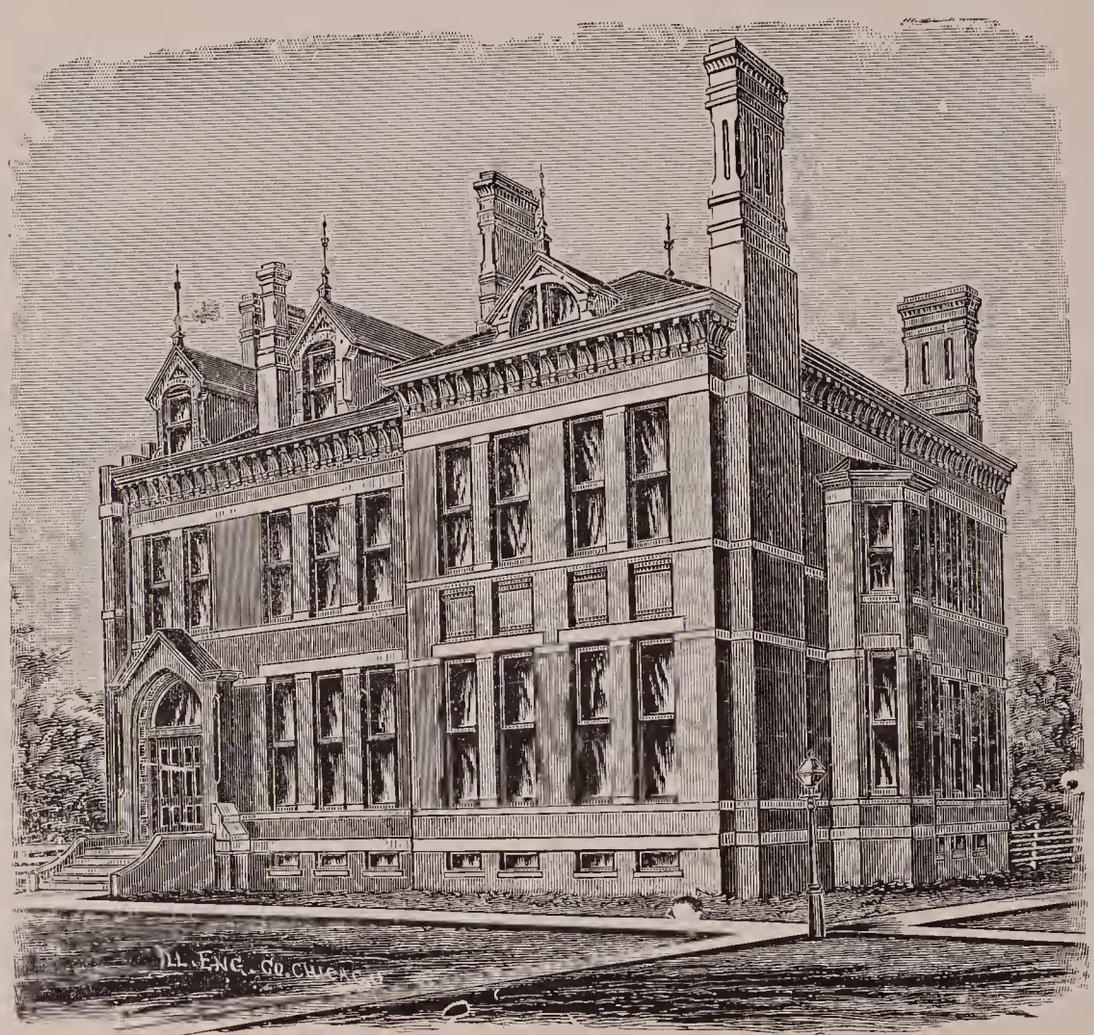
In July, 1886, the Society met in the Y. M. C. A. for the first time. In October, E. F. Baker read a paper on "Intubation of the Larynx," describing O'Dwyer's instruments and methods. Rarely have such changes come into the thought, practice and discussion of a medical society as during the past ten years. Bacteriology is now recognized as an etiological factor, and antisepsis is adopted. Sanitary science is represented by National, State and Municipal boards, and medical education is supervised by the State and is being placed on a scientific basis.

1893 January 12: Discussion of Fee Bill. February 9: Reports—Hemiplegia with aphasia, F. P. Norbury. March 9; Discussion of amendments to by-laws. March 11: Discussion and adoption Fee Bill. April 13: Discussion of amendments to constitution. May 11: Paper—Scrofula, P. C. Thompson. Reports—General Medicine, T. J. Pitner; Nervous diseases, F. P. Norbury; Gynecology, T. M. Cullimore; Obstetrics, Josephine Milligan; A fatal post-partum hemorrhage, T. J. Pitner. June 8: Reports—Ganglion, T. A. Wakely; Tumefaction of end of nose, T. M. Cullimore; Stenosis of oesophagus, E. L. Herriott; Injury to knee, B. F. McLain. July 13: Reports Aneurism, Josephine Milligan; Aneurism, F. P. Norbury. Meeting of A. M. A., A. L. Adams. Meeting of Am. Med. Editors Assn., F. P. Norbury. Pericarditis, E. L. Herriott. October 13: Paper—The modern treatment of enteric fever, J. W. Hairgrove. Reports—Diphtheria, T. J. Pitner. Dilatation of female urethra, Carl E. Black. Piperozine, F. P. Norbury. October 28: Arrangements for funeral of C. G. Jones. November: Paper—Our Water Supply, H. F. Carriel. Reports—Thyroid extract, F. P. Norbury. December 14: Annual reports and election.

1887-1896

CHAPTER V.

THE DECADE which we will consider in this chapter is the most important in this half-century review. During this period things moved rapidly in commerce and government, as well as in Science and Medicine, or to put it in another way, it was the period when Science began its more positive application to Commerce and Government as well as to our mode of living and to Medicine. As part proof we note the adoption of the Inter-state Commerce Act (1887); the introduction of the Australian Ballot (1889); the annexation of Hawaii (1892); the celebration of our four hundredth anniversary by the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago (1893); and the new labor unrest exemplified by the march of Coxey's army of unemployed.



FIFTH MEETING PLACE OF THE SOCIETY,
Y. M. C. A.—Meetings were held here from July 1886 to March 1893

1894 January 11: Paper—Some of the diseases of the kidney, W. K. McLaughlin. Reports—Acute febrile gastritis, W. K. McLaughlin. February 8: Paper—The test of lunacy, T. W. Worthington, Attorney, and H. F. Carriel. March 8: Paper—The use of the Murphy button, Charles E. Ruth, Keokuk, Ia. April 12: Paper—Contagious diseases and the public schools, B. M. Griffith, Springfield, Ill. May 10: Paper—Puerperal septicaemia, L. A. Malone. Reports—Peritonitis, L. A. Malone; Peritonitis, F. L. Hall. May 25: Discussion of relation of the physicians and hospitals to the County Poor Fund. June 14: Paper—International Medical Congress at Rome, Geo. N. Kreider, Springfield, Ill. July 12: Paper—Keratitis, A. L. Adams, October 11: Paper—The prophylaxis of certain preventable diseases, Carl E. Black. November 8: Reports—Diphtheria, J. W. Hairgrove; Diphtheria, C. C. Sater; Two cases of diphtheria, W. C. Cole. Sixth nerve paralysis, A. L. Adams; Syphilis of lip, W. C. Cole. December: Annual meeting, reports and election. Paper—The water supply of Jacksonville, G. V. Black.

But to return to the details of the County Society. Last year T. M. Cullimore, who had been a student with Dr. Prince and had conducted a successful practice at Concord for a number of years, removed to Jacksonville and established in connection with his home on West State Street, a small private hospital for the treatment of diseases of women. In March, 1887, he had returned from an extended stay in New York for special post-graduate study, and reported his observations and experiences. At the April (1887) meeting, he spoke on "Antiseptic Irrigation in Gynaecology and Obstetrics," showing cuts of the principal micro-organisms with which we have to contend. In the discussion, G. V. Black called attention to his observations as well as others who were doing practical work with the culture of bacteria, "that the media must be neutral or very nearly so—slightly too acid and the microbe cannot grow * * * there must be a difference in the secretions of the lying-in-women which accounts for the difference in their susceptibility to take on the fever, etc."

Our city began putting on new airs this year by voting to reorganize its government under the general law and by adopting the principle of minority representation. We were proud of ourselves and wanted to show off to our neighbors. Therefore, at the annual meeting in May (1887) the Society, by formal unanimous vote instructed its delegates to invite the Illinois State Medical Society to hold its 1888 meeting in Jacksonville. The delegates did not succeed in securing the 1888 meeting, but did lay the foundation by which the 1889 meeting was held here.

In subjects of papers "Antiseptics" is disputing seriously with "Pneumonia" and "Gastro-Intestinal Diseases of hot weather" for the first place.

In 1887, two sons of active members—Carl E. Black and J. A. Prince—were graduated in Medicine and became members of the Society and early in 1888 each presented his maiden paper. This year a private dispensary was conducted by T. M. Cullimore and Carl E. Black in an old building where the Duncan building now stands on West State Street, and one hour each day was devoted to the free treatment of the deserving poor; only those absolutely without means were accepted for treatment. In July (1887) they reported to the Society fifty two cases treated in the "Jacksonville Dispensary" in the first three months. The enterprise was abandoned after one year, principally out of respect to the opposition of members of the profession, and partly because of the absence of Dr. Black, who was doing post-graduate study in Europe.

E. F. Baker gave the year 1888 a good start by securing the adoption of a resolution appropriating $100.00 from the society funds for the purchase of new books for the library. The minutes of the April (1888) meeting are somewhat meager, but someone evidently raised the question of adjournment by limitation at four p. m. and the whole of the Constitution and By-laws were

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1895 January minutes missing. February 14: Paper—Code of ethics, Carl E. Black. Reports—Two cases of hypospadias, B. F. McLain; Retained placenta, Virginie Dinsmore; Apoplexy, W. C. Cole; Goiter, Carl E. Black. March 14: Paper—The surgery of the lung, J. W. Hairgrove. April 11: Paper—The county poor, E. F. Baker. Reports—Buzz-saw accident, L. D. Wiley; The foot torn off, G. W. Miller; Ecchymosis of conjunctiva, W. C. Cole; Epithelioma of lip, J. W. Hairgrove; Typhoid fever, T. J. Pitner. May 9: Paper—Uric acid diathesis, T. A. Wakely. June 20: Paper—Sunstroke, F. P. Norbury. Reports—A case of La Grippe, Carl E. Black; Atropin poisoning, A. L. Adams; Sarcoma of tonsil, J. W. Hairgrove; Senile cataract, A. L. Adams. July 11: Paper—Cases of meat poisoning, J. M. Swope, Arenzville. August 8: Paper—A factor among the causes of diseases of women, J. W. Hairgrove. September: Reports—Abortion, with death from hemorrhage, Carl E. Black. October 10: Reports—Diphtheria, T. J. Pitner; Woodbridge treatment of typhoid fever, C. M. Vertrees. November 14: Reports—Cases of typhoid fever, G. W. Miller. December 12: Annual meeting and election. Reports—Antitoxin in diphtheria, Carl E. Black.

read in order to settle the disputed point. The discussion may not have pleased some of the members.

The minutes for this period were brief, incomplete and unsatisfactory, and perhaps the meetings were of the same character. The fact that the Illinois State Medical Society held its annual sessions in Jacksonville in May, 1889, is not referred to in the minutes, and it apparently was of little stimulus to the work, as there was no regular essay presented from April to December. Meetings were held each month, although in September there were only three present and the meeting was held on the front steps of the Y. M. C. A., and later adjourned to the shop of the tomb-stone man across the street. Perhaps they considered the society dead and sought to contract for its monument. The condition of indifference existing at this period is difficult to explain. The Society contained a number of the most wide-awake and progressive members in the state, and medical progress was never in all history so compelling.

Let us look at a few events of the period which the Society might have considered. Within the four years beginning with 1887, four universities and five hospitals and institutes for the teaching or study of Medicine were founded, including the Pasteur Institute in Paris, which was a popular acknowledgment to the original discoverer. New pathogenic micro-organisms, or associated facts were discovered by Bruce, (bacillus of Malta Fever, 1887); Weichselbaum, (meningococcus, 1887); Roux and Yersin, (diphtheria toxins, 1888); Nuttall, (bactericidal power of blood serum, 1888); Buchner, (Alexins, 1889); Behring, (antitoxins, 1889); Koch, (tuberculin, 1890). In 1887, Howard Kelley performed hysterorrhaphy, Gowers and Horsley operated on the spinal cord, and D'Arsonval introduced high frequency currents. In 1889, diabetes was produced experimentally by Von Mering and Minkowski, the Infectious Disease Notification Act was passed in England, and Behring treated diphtheria (1890) with antitoxin. These are only a few from the long list of world activities in medicine for the period of the Society's greatest inactivity. The situation is difficult to understand.

In November, 1889, G. V. Black was constrained to move "that a committee (A. E. Prince, T. J. Pitner, and H. K. Jones), be appointed to inquire

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1896 January 10: Paper—The efficiency of antitoxin in the treatment of diphtheria, W. K. McLaughlin; Discussion, Drs. Adams, Cole, Wakely, Harvey, Carl E. Black and Hairgrove. February 8: Extra meeting—Paper—The etiology and practical treatment of naso-pharyngeal catarrh, Dr. Adams; Discussion, Drs. Thompson, Jones, Baker, Wakely, Cole, C. E. Black, Hairgrove. February 13: Papers—Blood poisoning, Dr. W. C. Cole; Intestinal congestion, T. A. Wakely; Diseases of the kidneys, following operation for ovarian cyst, Carl E. Black; Cyst of the kidney with operation, J. W. Hairgrove. Reports—Convulsions in a child, J. H. Fountain, Chapin; Bladder tolerance, G. W. Miller; Needle in thigh, W. C. Cole; Neuralgia, H. A. Bremmer; Abdominal tumor, C. C. Sater; Uterine fibroid, T. J. Pitner. March 12: Reports—Typhoid fever, P. C. Thompson; Pneumonia, W. K. McLaughlin; Typhoid fever, C. E. Black; Typhoid fever, G. W. Miller; Typhoid fever, J. W. Hairgrove. April 9: Reports—Defective inhibition, impulsive or volitional insanity, C. C. Sater; Case of poisoning by carbon monoxide, D. W. Reid; Case of puerperal convulsions, T. J. Pitner. May 14: Reports—Cerebral apoplexy during uraemic poisoning, F. H. Metcalf; The use of chloral hydrate in obstetric practice, G. W. Miller; Lithaemia, F. P. Norbury; A probable case of leprosy, P. C. Thompson; Cathodograph of gunshot of elbow joint, C. E. Black. June 11: Paper—Chronic gastritis, B. F. McLain. July 9: Papers—Alopecia areata, H. K. Jones; Appendicitis, E. L. Herriott. Reports—Diphtheria, T. J. Pitner; Intubation, Carl E. Black; Intubation, F. P. Norbury; Antitoxin, W. K. McLaughlin. August 13: Paper—Colorado climate, Josephine Milligan. Reports—Inflammation of bowels, W. C. Cole; Svcosis, Carl E. Black. September 10: Paper—Clinical examination of deaf mutes, Prof. S. T. Walker, Superintendent of the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb; Tetanus, J. H. Fountain. October 8: Papers—Degenerated foetal cyst, L. J. Harvey; Pleurisy, W. C. Cole; Constipation, H. C. Campbell; Diseases of the antrum of Highmore, G. V. Black; Peritonitis, J. W. Hairgrove. November 12: Papers—Severe injuries to eye, A. L. Adams; Carcinoma of lower jaw with operation, Carl E. Black. Reports—Diseases of the peritoneal cavity, supposed to be malignant (with specimen), Dr. Coppel, of Havana; Inflammatory deposits in the peritoneal cavity, Carl E. Black; The Valentine treatment of gonorrhoea, F. P. Norbury. December 10: Papers—Propagation of typhoid fever, B. F. Larrick; The water of shallow wells, E. F. Baker. Reports—Antitoxin in diphtheria, W. K. McLaughlin; Abdominal section without an anaesthetic, and, operation for removal of prostate gland, Carl E. Black; Exploratory laparotomy; Pyosalpinx with laparotomy—recovery; and appendicitis operation, by J. W. Hairgrove.

into any changes that might be made to improve the meetings." The scientific interest may have been badly affected by too much attention to revising the Constitution and By-laws—just such periods as come to every society.

In December (1889) the program took on regular form again and Carl E. Black read a paper, illustrated by pictures and diagrams, on some of the hospitals of Europe in which he had recently studied, especially the great Allegemeinen Krankenhaus in Vienna. At this time, Billroth, and Albert, the great Viennese surgeons and Nothnagel "the world's greatest diagnostitian," to use the words of Gowers of London, were in their prime. Lorenz was first assistant to Nothnagel and gave the most popular course in "Diagnosis" in the world, for which men had to register months ahead, and Kolisko and Paltauf were rapidly rising to fame in the Pathological Institute already made famous by Rockitanski. The author told of Koch in Berlin, Pasteur in Paris, and Lister in London, all of whom he had had the privilege of seeing at work. It, no doubt, even then, seemed a little queer to see "the father of antiseptic surgery" simply turn back the sleeves, (which had buttons for the purpose), of his Prince Albert coat, wash his hands rather casually in Carbolic solution, and then make a thigh amputation, amid Carbolic spray and drip; all in the famous old amphitheatre of King's College Hospital.

We forgot to mention that one called meeting was held during the year (1888) for the purpose of helping the State Board of Health fight off legislation designed to emasculate the Medical Practice Act. At another meeting, in a fit of righteousness, sometimes called jealousy, one prominent member brought charges against another good brother for "unprofessional conduct," but after some discussion the level heads advised the two to go off and talk the matter over together and make sure there was really a grievance, before the charges were actually heard. This was the last of the matter.

David Prince had been present at the December (1889) meeting and took an active part in the proceedings. In discussing the paper of Carl E. Black, he "spoke of the popularity of various schools of medicine being influenced by fashion, and how Edinburg, London, Paris, Berlin, and Vienna have each had their day." A few days later he was sick with "pneumonia," from which he died on the morning of December 19th, 1889. His death was a shock to the community and the profession, for, while he was past seventy years of age, he was as vigorous as a young man—in fact, no one had considered him as old. He was in the height of his surgical practice, was active in all Medical Society and professional enterprises, and was actively identified with everything for the benefit of his profession and his city.

1897 January 14: Paper—Practical cerebral localization, F. P. Norbury. Formalin, J. W. Hairgrove. Reports—Case of motor aphasia, P. C. Thompson; Appendicitis with aphasia, W. C. Cole. February 11: Papers—The lymphatic system, T. A. Wakely; auto-toxaemia, C. Du Hadaway. Reports—Spasmodic fits, F. P. Norbury; Appendicitis, Carl E. Black. March 11: Papers—The relation of the hospital to the practitioner, P. C. Thompson; Extra-uterine pregnancy complicating appendicitis, C. E. Black. Reports—Tonsilitis, W. C. Cole. Operation for movable kidney, and operation for appendicitis, J. W. Hairgrove. April 8: Reports—Case of laparotomy, and case of stab wound, W. K. McLaughlin; blood poisoning, C. E. Black. May 13: Paper—Cannabis Indica, D. W. Reid. Reports—Night terrors in children, E. L. Herriott. June 10: Paper: Fractures of some of the long bones, E. L. Herriott. July 8: Papers—Meningitis, W. C. Cole. A case of chylous ascites, J. A. Day. Haematuria, L. J. Harvey. August 12: Paper—The albuminuria and uraemia of pregnancy, E. F. Baker. Reports—Neuro retinitis following suppressed menstruation, A. L. Adams. Asphyxiation of new born, W. K. McLaughlin. September 9: Paper—The diagnosis and treatment of adenoid hypertrophy of nasopharynx, A. L. Adams. Reports—Traumatic injury of the brain, F. P. Norbury; Gun shot wounds, W. K. McLaughlin; Toxic amblyopia from the use of tobacco and alcohol, A. L. Adams; hysterectomy, Carl E. Black. October 14: Papers—Calomel fumigation in diphtheria, G. F. B. Willard; Criminal abortion, Carl E. Black. November 11: Paper—Typhoid fever, T. A. Wakely. Reports—A neurosis, H. W. Smith; Abdominal tumor and cancer of stomach, J. W. Hairgrove; appendicitis and necrosis of skull, C. E. Black. December 9: Papers—Fractures involving the elbow joint, H. W. Smith, of Roodhouse; Malnutrition in infants, F. P. Norbury; Abdominal hysterectomy, J. W. Hairgrove.

A number of physicians met informally at the office of G. V. Black at 2 p.m. and arranged for a formal meeting of physicians at 8 p.m. At the evening meeting a large number of physicians was present, at which time, besides arrangements for the funeral and plans for notifying all physicians, and adopting of resolutions, many touching remarks were made. Andrew McFarland being called on "pronounced a most beautiful and touching eulogy upon the deceased brother whose life and memory we seek to honor * * in words which were most fitly conceived and beautifully expressed" in a manner which was so easy and so characteristic of this distinguished and polished alienist. Although Dr. McFarland rarely attended a Medical Society meeting, and was little seen in public, he was probably the most polished and effective speaker in the local profession of his day.

Dr. Prince's funeral was held on a Sunday afternoon in the Congregational church, of which he was a member, and was attended by a larger number of doctors than ever attended any meeting in Jacksonville except the State Society. In his death the profession lost its most energetic, active and progressive member, and no one has taken the place which he so conspicuously filled in the profession and in the community.

In 1890 the Society entered upon a campaign for increased membership and made a heroic effort to get through the revision of the Constitution at the January meeting, but did not quite succeed, and it was really in April (1890) before all the details were disposed of and the controlling document printed. Revising the Constitution is often necessary in a Society to keep up with progress, but it is always hard on the real work of the organization and should never be undertaken except from necessity. After a revision epidemic, it usually takes several months to get back into working order.

In spite of the revision program, the February meeting (1890) will remain a memorable one in the annals of the Morgan County Medical Society because of the paper of Hiram K. Jones on "The Anatomy and Physiology of Microorganisms." It was the last mighty effort of the opposition in trying to hurl back the rising tide of responsibility which the microbe was assuming as the cause of disease. Dr. Jones was a valiant warrior and he made a grand effort to stop the advance which had already brought many of the original great opponents to their knees. This effort, like many which preceded it and a few

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1898 January 13: Papers—Diabetic coma, F. P. Norbury. Reports—Scarlet fever, L. J. Harvey; Appendicitis, F. A. Nevill and J. W. Hairgrove; Calomel salivation, J. W. Hairgrove; Appendicitis, uterine fiboids, puerperal septicaemia, Carl E. Black. February 10: Papers—Movable kidney with nephritis and other complications, J. H. Fountain; multilocular ovarian cystomata, J. A. Day; The relation of ovarian cystomata to carcinoma, Edward Bowe. Reports—Diabetes, J. W. Hairgrove; Multiple neuritis, T. J. Pitner; Broad ligament cyst, Carl E. Black. March 10: Paper—Phlebitis as a sequel of typhoid fever, W. D. Humphrey; The abortive treatment of typhoid fever, E. F. Baker; Puerperal septicaemia, G. W. Miller. Reports—Septic abortion, H. B. Boone; Graves' disease, J. G. Franken. April 14: Paper—Perinaeorrhaphy, W. K. McLaughlin. Reports—Caesarean section, Carl E. Black: Case of starch habit, W. K. McLaughlin; Confinement case, William Parker; Abortion, H. B. Boone. May 12: Paper—Massage, H. C. Campbell. Reports—Measles, Drs. Norbury, Miller, Franken, Boone, Adams, Harvey and Hairgrove. June 9: Paper—When to curette, Josephine Milligan. Reports—Keratitis, A. L. Adams; Senile gangrene, P. C. Thompson; Sciatica from osteo-sarcoma of the ilium, J. W. Hairgrove. July 14: Paper—Endocarditis, F. P. Norbury. August 11: Paper—Traumatic cataract, A. L. Adams. Reports—Tetanus, Carl E. Black; Tetanus, P. F. Gillett; Pleurisy, W. C. Cole; Typhoid fever, T. J. Pitner. September 8: Paper—Prolapse of the funis, L. J. Harvey; Neuralgia, T. J. Pitner. Reports—Operation of appendicitis, Carl E. Black; Septicaemia, J. G. Franken; Injury of Eye, A. L. Adams. October 13: Papers—Some unusual features of malaria, J. G. Franken; Appendicitis, J. W. Hairgrove. November 10: Papers—Functions of the liver, Carl E. Black. Reports—Septicaemia from bite of a parrot, H. W. Smith; Pleuro-pneumonia, F. P. Norbury; Operation for stone in the bladder, Carl E. Black; Case of rachitic child with pertussis followed by pneumonia, T. J. Pitner. December 8: Reports of officers. Election.

which followed, only demonstrated the more clearly that metaphysical methods, logical reasoning from old premises, rhetoric and oratory, make little impression against a general, like Pasteur, who has marshalled the soldiers of stubborn fact. So this last stand of our great Platonist, who had so often stirred the Concord School of Philosophy by his wisdom, made no headway and went down to defeat, not even bringing out an active discussion. If he had supporters, they were silent and knew that their ranks were soon to be decimated by the onsweep of the hordes from "the world of the infinitely little" which such leaders as Pasteur, Koch, Roux, Klebs, Billings, Welch and others were constantly bringing to the front. The minutes say "Dr. G. V. Black made some interesting remarks in discussion of the subject" and then the Society adjourned.

As a conclusion of the long drawn out effort at revision of the Constitution and By-laws, the Society published at this time a small pamphlet containing the new Constitution and By-laws and the names of all active, honorary, past, and deceased members.

At the November (1890) meeting, G. V. Black reported, in a preliminary way, experiments he had made to test the value of various antiseptics. These were the experiments which led up to his widely known publications on the antiseptic value of the essential oils.

While the year 1891, judging from the minutes, did not show unusual activity in medical circles, in the city itself there was more than usual business activity. This year marked the height of the enterprise of Mr. Hook in joining the old P. P. and J. and the J. S. E. railroads into a system with through trains, the Car Shops Addition was laid out, the lots sold and the Car Shops built. Several other enterprises were advanced.

The annual meeting in May, 1891, was a notable one. Over seventy doctors from Morgan and neighboring counties attended. The program consisted of reports of cases, historical talks, and addresses by Judge O. P. Thompson, of Jacksonville, Dr. I. N. Love, of St. Louis, and Dr. Geo. N. Kreider, of Springfield. The meeting, largely through the efforts of F. P. Norbury, also adopted resolutions condemning "the present law for the commitment of the

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1899 January 12: Papers—Some thoughts on exophthalmic goitre, F. Marion Crane, of Pittsfield; Heart sounds, E. F. Baker. Reports—Anencephalous monster, Josephine Milligan; Extra-uterine pregnancy, Carl E. Black; Sparkling synchysis, A. L. Adams; Adherent placenta, W. C. Cole; Septicaemia, Edward Bowe. February 9: Papers—A history of medicines and the medical profession up to forty years ago, from a paper by Dr. David Prince, read before the Jacksonville Historical Society, February 4, 1886. Reports—Contagious impetigo, and herpes zoster, W. K. McLaughlin; Spontaneous healing of vesico vaginal fistula and psoas abscess, J. W. Hairgrove; Cancer of the caecum, Carl E. Black. March 9: Papers—Few facts on antitoxin, H. B. Boone; Maternal impressions, P. C. Thompson. Reports—Cerebro-spinal meningitis, F. P. Norbury; Operation for nasal occlusion, W. K. McLaughlin; Meningocele, J. G. Franken; Sarcoma, J. W. Hairgrove; Popliteal aneurism, Carl E. Black; Tuberculosis of the prostate gland, neck of the bladder and sigmoid flexure, Carl E. Black. April 13: Reminiscence meeting—Personal experiences by various members present. May 11: Paper—Some thoughts on heart lesions, W. C. Cole; Some of the uses of water in health and disease, Wm. Parker. Reports—Meningitis, F. P. Norbury; Gunshot wound of the spine, Carl E. Black; Fibroids, J. W. Hairgrove. June 15: Papers—Meeting of the American Medical Association, F. P. Norbury; Iridectomy, A. L. Adams; A case of hemiplegia in a child, F. P. Norbury; Medical commissions, Carl E. Black. Reports—Compound fracture of radius, J. W. Hairgrove; Ischio-rectal abscess, R. H. Main. July 13: Papers—A case of multiple sclerosis, F. P. Norbury; Entero-colitis, T. A. Wakely; Profound morphine narcosis, H. C. Campbell. August 10: Papers—Catarrhal deafness, A. L. Adams; Reports—Complete procedentia, J. W. Hairgrove; Typhoid fever, Carl E. Black; Enlarged thyroid, Josephine Milligan; Tetanus, Edward Bowe; Fatal surgical cases, Carl E. Black; Transient paralysis, W. G. Mannes. September 14: Papers—Ophthalmia neonatorum, J. A. Day. Reports—Hypertrophic biliary cirrhosis with chronic jaundice, H. B. Boone; Reports a case of lymphoedema and cancer en cuirasse, following amputation of the breast for carcinoma, Edward Bowe. October 12: Papers—Localization in cerebral hemorrhage, F. P. Norbury; Fever following La Grippe, A. F. Burnham. November 9: Papers—Puerperal fever and its treatment, R. H. Main; Eclampsia, H. W. Smith; Case of insanity, W. G. Mannes; Reports—A new use of chloroform, W. C. Cole Haemophilia, R. H. Main. December: Reports of officers. Election.

Insane," as "unjust and harmful," and asked for its repeal. Another resolution endorsing the four year course of study as adopted by the Illinois State Board of Health was unanimously endorsed. As a final action of the day, a committee was appointed to consider the formation of a "local district society," (the Capitol District Medical Society) which had an active existence for several years, meeting alternately in Jacksonville, Springfield and Decatur. The minute book of this Society is deposited in the Library of the Morgan County Medical Society. This meeting was a real revival.

The minutes of the meetings of 1891 are meager. In December, J. W. Hairgrove had recently returned from a period of post-graduate study in Europe, and presented "a very instructive paper on Asepsis as in vogue in the hospitals of Europe." By going back a few months in the minutes one finds the first mention of "Asepsis" as distinguished from "Antisepsis." While the idea of having every utensil and instrument free from germs had long been the fundamental principle of the bacteriological laboratory, it had only recently taken practical working shape in the minds of operating surgeons, and the paper by Dr. Hairgrove was the first presentation of the subject before the Society.

SIXTH MEETING PLACE OF THE SOCIETY
Hockenhull Building, East Side Square, March, 1893, to May, 1903

In March, 1892, a committee was appointed to confer with Mr. Robert Hockenhull, who had recently built a new building on the east side of the Square, regarding rooms for the Society in that building. The Y. M. C. A. was anxious to acquire their whole building for association purposes and the Society had not been so well cared for there as it desired. As a result of the negotiations of the committee, in March, 1893, the Society moved into new quarters on the

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1900 January: Paper—Causes of deafness among deaf mutes, W. K. McLaughlin. Reports—Two recent obstetrical experiences, Carl E. Black; A case showing the value of Kernig's Sign in differential diagnosis, F. P. Norbury. February: Paper—The prognosis and treatment of sympathetic ophthalmia, A. L. Adams. Reports—Angina pectoris, A. F. Burnham; Uremic poisoning, P. C. Thompson. March: Paper—A case of pelvic pain, L. J. Harvey. Reports—Rupture of the eye ball with recovery; Retinal hemorrhage, A. L. Adams. April: Open meeting of Morgan County Medical Society and neighboring county societies. General discussion of Medical Laws. May: Reports—Three cases of chronic nephritis, T. J. Pitner; Threatened abortion, Carl E. Black; Tuberculosis of the liver, E. L. Herriott. June: Paper—The eye symptoms of meningitis, A. L. Adams. July: Paper—An etiological and clinical consideration of Graves' Disease, F. P. Norbury. Reports—Case of ectopic pregnancy, Wm. Parker; use of morphine in puerperal eclampsia, H. W. Smith; Skin grafting, Carl E. Black; Foreign body in auditory canal, A. L. Adams; Case of otitis media, W. T. Moffett. August: Papers—Acute miliary tuberculosis, W. T. Moffett. Reports—Sarcoma of pelvis, placenta, Pirogoff's amputation, Carl E. Black; Typhoid fever following malaria, J. G. Franken; Septic endocarditis, T. J. Pitner. September: Paper—Appendicitis from a medical standpoint, P. C. Thompson. October: Paper—Physician and surgeon, D. W. Reid. Reports—Injury to rectum, cocainization of the spinal cord, Carl E. Black. November: Reports of cases by different members. December: Reports of officers. Election. Reports—Pneumonia, F. P. Norbury; Pneumonia, Dr. Cole.

third floor (East State Street front) of the new "Hockenhull Building." Through the generosity of Mr. Hockenhull, the rent was only nominal, to cover heat and janitor services.

One of the first references to exploratory laparotomy was in a paper by T. J. Whitten on "Exploratory Laparotomy Justifiable in Peritonitis." Dr. Whitten had purchased the Prince Sanitarium and had recently removed to Jacksonville from Nokomis, Ill.. After the death of David Prince his sons, Drs. A. E. and J. A. Prince removed to Springfield, Illinois.

The death of Andrew McFarland is recorded with suitable resolutions in May, 1892, and closed one of the most notable medical careers of our community. Probably no man in the West was better known in his special field, or had had a wider or more vivid experience. For many years he was superintendent of the Jacksonville State Hospital for the Insane, prior to building his private hospital known as "Oak Lawn Retreat." He was one of the distinguished experts called to testify in the famous trial of Guiteau for the murder of President Garfield.

The meetings of 1892 were of an even, orderly sort, of mediocre tone and contained little that was new or startling. In December, A. E. Ayers, of New York City, formerly of Jacksonville, was present and addressed the Society on "Abdominal Palpation in Pregnancy." Dr. Ayers had made a special study of this subject in Carl Baum's clinic in Vienna, and other foreign clinics, and was specializing in Obstetrics.

In February (1893), on motion of E. F. Baker, letters of incorporation were secured for the Society under the laws of the State of Illinois, and the By-laws were amended in conformity with these articles.

In March (1893) a committee, of which J. W. Hairgrove was chairman, reported a new Fee Bill, which was adopted. (See foot note.)

The detailed Fee Bill is included to give the members opportunity to compare with the Fee Bills of 1856 and 1866 already printed.

FEE BILL

At the February (1893) meeting of the Morgan County Medical Society, the following Fee Bill was unanimously adopted as the compensation which is just and proper for physicians to receive for their services.

GENERAL

1.	For ordinary visit during the day	$ 1.50	$ 3.00
2.	For each additional one sick at the same time in the family, same as office consultation.		
3.	For visit made between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m.	3.00	5.00
4.	For rising at night, extra		1.00
5.	Single visit, where no other attendance is required	2.00	5.00
6.	For first visit as consultant	5.00	15.00
7.	For each subsequent visit as consultant	3.00	5.00
8.	For unusual detention per hour	2.00	5.00
9.	For an office consultation not consuming much time and no unusual care in investigation		1.00
10.	For office consultation taking more care and time	2.00	5.00
11.	For office examination requiring unusual care and time with advice	5.00	25.00
12.	Visit in a case of poisoning	2.00	25.00
13.	For letter of advice or written opinion	2.00	25.00
14.	For certificate as family medical attendant		1.00
15.	For examination in a case where the physician may be subpoenaed	10.00	100.00
16.	For a visit to a small-pox, diphtheria or scarlet fever case, an additional fee	1.00	3.00
17.	Examination and opinion, when medical treatment is not desired	1.00	30.00
18.	For a post-mortem examination in a case of legal investigation	25.00	100.00
19.	For attendance upon court, per day	25.00	50.00
20.	For services to a distant patient, per diem in addition to expenses of travel	25.00	50.00
21.	For mileage in addition to the usual fee		1.00

OBSTETRICS

1.	For attendance upon an uncomplicated case, including one after visit,	15.00	50.00
2.	Care of abortion or miscarriage	15.00	50.00

As an incident of revising the Constitution and By-laws, in accordance with the letters of incorporation, the date of the annual meeting was changed to December, and the officers who were elected in May, 1892, held over and served nineteen months instead of twelve. In October (1893) a special meeting was held on the twenty-eighth of October to take appropriate action regarding the death of C. G. Jones. A committee reported suitable resolutions and arrangements were made for the members to attend the funeral in a body. Dr. Jones was a highly respected practitioner, who took very little active part in Society work, but always maintained his membership and was in frequent attendance.

The November meeting listened to a paper by H. F. Carriel, superintendent of the State Hospital for the Insane, on "Our Water Supply from a Sanitary Standpoint." The speaker was one of the most prominent and successful public institution administrators in the West and spoke from a long study and experience in such matters. The summary of what is believed to be the solution of the problem for Jacksonville was "increase the storage capacity" and "the use of filters."

Notwithstanding the fact that every member of the society had spent more or less time at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago celebrating the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America, the meetings of the year (1893) were held regularly and were well provided with interesting papers and discussions.

At the January (1894) meeting, the Society ordered the following list of Journals:

Journal of the American Medical Association.

Medical News.

FEE BILL—Continued.

3.	Delivery of placenta	10.00	25.00
4.	For additional visits, the usual fee.		
5.	For delivery complicated by hemorrhage, convulsions or other cause, involving extra care, time or responsibility	25.00	100.00
6.	For turning, application of forceps, craniotomy, cephalotripsy	25.00	200.00
7.	For Caesarean section	200.00	500.00
8.	Primary perinaeorraphy	5.00	50.00
	GYNAECOLOGY		
1.	For topical treatment of uterine disease, each time	2.00	5.00
2.	Digital examination	2.00	5.00
3.	Examination by speculum	3.00	6.00
4.	Curetting	10.00	50.00
5.	For operation of removing small uterine tumors, not requiring laparotomy or hysterectomy	25.00	100.00
6.	For operation on vesico-vaginal or rectal fistula	25.00	200.00
7.	For ovariotomy	100.00	500.00
8.	For hysterectomy	100.00	500.00
9.	For lacerated perinaeum or cervix	20.00	100.00
10.	Removal of urethral caruncle	20.00	100.00
11.	Removal of tumors of labia	5.00	75.00
12.	Operation for artesia of vagina	50.00	200.00
13.	Colpocleisis	50.00	200.00
14.	Alexander's operation	50.00	200.00
15.	Colporrhaphy	50.00	100.00
16.	Amputation of cervix	50.00	200.00
17.	Examination and diagnosis of intra abdominal tumors	25.00	100.00
	SURGERY		
1.	For amputation of thigh	75.00	200.00
2.	For amputation of knee	50.00	200.00
3.	For amputation of foot	50.00	100.00
4.	For amputation of finger or toes	10.00	25.00
5.	For amputation of shoulder joint	75.00	200.00
6.	For amputation of arm	50.00	100.00
7.	For amputation of forearm or hand	50.00	100.00
8.	For resection of head of femur	75.00	200.00
9.	For resection of knee	50.00	200.00
10.	For resection of shoulder	75.00	200.00
11.	For resection of elbow	50.00	100.00
12.	For resection of rib	20.00	100.00
13.	For resection of ankle	50.00	100.00

North American Journal of Homeopathy.

American Journal of Obstetrics.

Archives of Pediatrics.

American Journal of the Medical Sciences.

International Clinics.

Sajou's Annual.

Braithwait's Retrospect.

At the June (1894) meeting, after a proper exchange of formalities, the Library of Medical Books in the Illinois College Library, many of them very old and rare, which were used in connection with the Medical Department of the College, which ceased to exist in 1849, were placed in the Library of the County Society, in trust.

At the April (1894) meeting the Society adopted resolutions asking the legislature for the regulation and protection of the medical expert.

This was the year when the "Woodbridge Treatment" of typhoid fever was at its height, and several meetings were devoted to its consideration in one form or another. The discussion of the Woodbridge treatment and the march of Coxey's army of the unemployed on to Washington, came and went the same year, for the most part. As a factor in typhoid fever, the water supply is always under suspicion, and at the December (1894) meeting, G. V. Black discussed "The Water Supply of Jacksonville." This was a year of discussions given over largely to typhoid fever and kindred subects.

In 1896 the subject for discussion took a new turn and much was said regarding the use of Antitoxin in diphtheria in several papers and numerous

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FEE BILL—Continued.

14.	For removal of maxilla	75.00	200.00
15.	For operation of necrosis	10.00	100.00
16.	For reducing dislocation of hip	25.00	200.00
17.	For reducing dislocation of knee	20.00	100.00
18.	For reducing dislocation of ankle	20.00	50.00
19.	For reducing of fingers or toes	5.00	20.00
20.	For reducing of shoulder or elbow	10.00	50.00
21.	For reducing of wrist	10.00	25.00
22.	For reducing of jaw	5.00	20.00
23.	For reducing old dislocations	50.00	200.00
24.	For setting fracture of femur	20.00	50.00
25.	For setting of leg	20.00	50.00
26.	For setting of ribs	5.00	25.00
27.	For setting of arm or forearm	20.00	50.00
28.	For setting of small bones	5.00	10.00
29.	For setting of clavicle	10.00	25.00
30.	For setting of jaw	25.00	75.00
31.	For setting of patella	20.00	50.00
32.	For setting of scapula	20.00	50.00
33.	For setting of coracoid or coronoid process	20.00	50.00
34.	For setting of both bones of leg	20.00	75.00
35.	For setting both bones of forearm	25.00	75.00
36.	For operation for strabismus	10.00	100.00
37.	For operation for entropion or ectropion	20.00	100.00
38.	For operation for artificial pupil	20.00	100.00
39.	For operation internal piles	25.00	100.00
40.	For operation external piles	10.00	25.00
41.	For operation for polypi of rectum, nose or ear	5.00	25.00
42.	For operation for anal fissure	5.00	25.00
43.	For operation for fistula in ano	10.00	50.00
44.	For operation for stricture of rectum	25.00	50.00
45.	For operation for radical cure of hernia	25.00	100.00
46.	For reducing strangulated hernia by taxis	10.00	25.00
47.	For operation for strangulated hernia	25.00	100.00
48.	For adjusting truss	2.00	20.00
49.	For operation for stone in bladder	50.00	200.00
50.	For operation for phymosis or paraphymosis	10.00	25.00
51.	For operation of circumcision	10.00	25.00

reports. Von Behring had extended Pasteur's theory of attenuated viruses to toxins and anti-toxins in 1890 and before 1893 had demonstrated their prophylactic and therapeutic value in diphtheria. Soon (1894) diphtheria antitoxin was being produced and was on the market and came rapidly into general use. Evidently the practitioners of Morgan County were not slow to recognize its value. If memory serves us right, Dr. Hairgrove was the first in Morgan County to use antitoxin.

It is usually considered a mark of respect to be placed on the honorary list of a society, but that is not the way H. K. Jones looked at it. A special meeting had to be held on February 8th, 1896, to apologize to the offended doctor and return him to the list of active members. The complete report with the detailed communications will be found in full in the minute book. However, Dr. Jones meant what he said, for he returned to active duty with vigor.

At the regular meeting in February (13th) 1896, the Society took an entirely new departure and began the publication of its minutes in pamphlet form. The following is the explanatory statement made in the first number of "Transactions of the Morgan County Medical Society":

"It has been a matter of discussion among the members of the Morgan County Medical Society how to increase the interest in its work. This is one of the oldest societies in Illinois, having held its meetings regularly since April, 1866, when it was organized. There is said to have been a Society in this county much earlier, but it was abandoned during the war.

"The Society has its own meeting hall and connected with it a Medical Library on which the members have already expended nearly two thousand dollars.

"In order to increase the scope of usefulness and interest its members have undertaken to issue a report of its transactions which will be sent to all physicians contiguous to Jacksonville, as well as to all present, honorary and past members, and it is hoped those who are unable to attend will find interest in its transactions, and whenever an opportunity affords will understand that they are welcome at its meetings. The officers and members take this opportunity to extend a cordial invitation to all physicians to attend the meetings of the Morgan County Medical Society."

The third, fourth and fifth pages of the first number were devoted to taking an "account of stock" so to speak, and give the list of officers and members

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FEE BILL—Continued.

52.	For operation radical cure of hydrocele	10.00	100.00
53.	for operation for tapping hydrocele		5.00
54.	For operation for treatment of urethral stricture by gradual dilation, (each sitting)	3.00	5.00
55.	For operation for introduction in urethral obstruction	5.00	25.00
56.	For operation for internal urethrotomy	25.00	50.00
57.	For operation for external urethrotomy	50.00	300.00
58.	For operation for removing foreign bodies from urethra	10.00	50.00
59.	For aspiration of bladder	10.00	25.00
60.	For dilating urethral stricture	10.00	50.00
61.	For introducing catheter	2.00	10.00
62.	For operation for varicocele	25.00	50.00
63.	For operation for varicose veins	10.00	50.00
64.	For trachaeotomy or intubation	25.00	200.00
65.	For tonsilotomy	10.00	25.00
66.	For aspiration of chest or abdomen	10.00	100.00
67.	For operation for cure of club foot	50.00	300.00
68.	For operation for cure of ununited fracture	25.00	100.00
69.	For operation trephining cranium	50.00	200.00
70.	For operation opening mastoid bone	50.00	100.00
71.	For operation laparotomy	100.00	1000.00
72.	For operation extirpating small tumors	10.00	50.00
73.	For operation extirpating large or complicated tumors	50.00	300.00
74.	For operation extirpating mammary gland	100.00	200.00

from the beginning to date, and furnished a starting pont for the new enterprise. The first printed report was for that of February 13th, 1896.

It was an unfortunate meeting for several members. To have delayed the publication one month would probably have saved four members a rather expensive and annoying law-suit. It was at this meeting that the first and only member was expelled from membership, and it was the publication of this matter with an unfortunate reference to a certain woman that brought trouble to four otherwise innocent members. All of the misfortunes may have been due to the fact that the meeting was held on the 13th. These things close the third ten year period of our narrative leaving a rather unpleasant taste in one's mouth.

FEE BILL—Continued.

75.	For operation gland	100.00	200.00
76.	For operation aspirating joints	10.00	35.00
77.	For operation use of exploring needle	2.00	10.00
78.	For operation ligation of small arteries	10.00	50.00
79.	For operation ligation of large arteries	50.00	200.00
80.	For operation cleft palate	50.00	200.00
81.	For operation hare lip	25.00	100.00
82.	For applying a plaster dressing	5.00	10.00
83.	For applying a plaster jacket	15.00	30.00
84.	For treatment spinal curvature by the year	75.00	500.00
85.	For operation for turbinated hypertrophy	10.00	50.00
86.	For operation amputation of uvula	5.00	25.00
87.	For operation for deviation of septum	10.00	50.00
88.	For removing foreign bodies from larynx	5.00	50.00
89.	For removing foreign bodies from nose	2.00	25.00
90.	For tamponing nares	5.00	50.00
91.	For minor surgical operations	3.00	25.00
92.	For opening boils, carbuncles, felons, etc., (without anaesthetic)	2.00	5.00
93.	For extracting teeth, each		1.00
94.	For vaccination	1.00	5.00
95.	For treating gonorrhoea or syphilis, in advance	10.00	50.00
96.	For microscopic examination of fluids, sputum, etc.	5.00	20.00
97.	For hardening and examining tissue	5.00	25.00
98.	For administering an anaesthetic	3.00	10.00

1897-1906

CHAPTER VI.

THE SOCIETY not only published its transactions during the larger part of this period, but it distributed them widely, so that its members became well known to the profession of the neighboring counties and more or less throughout the country, as at that time such an enterprise was unusual, especially for so small a society. A thousand copies were printed and sent to most of the physicians in about fifteen counties and copies were also sent to all societies in the United States which published their transactions, and usually the transactions of such societies were received in exchange. This gave our Society the benefit of quite a library of exchanges, which served to cultivate the society spirit.

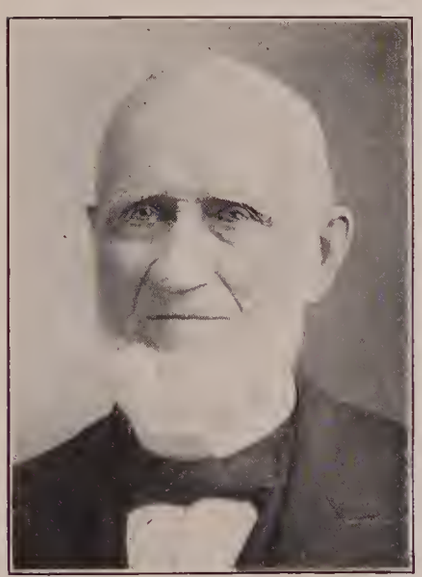
During this period, F. P. Norbury was editor-in-chief of the "Medical Fortnightly" published in St. Louis, and Carl E. Black was one of the associate editors, as well as Secretary Editor of the "Transactions," so that editorial activity was conspicuous in the society for a number of years. E. F. Baker was treasurer and was active in collecting dues and subscriptions as well as advertising rates, so that the editor had his valuable co-operation in keeping up the financial end of the enterprise.

Whether it is because the minutes were kept and printed in more detail, or whether it is a fact that there was more activity in the Society, there certainly seem to have been better meetings, with more carefully prepared case reports and papers. It is human nature to take more care if the matter is to appear in print, and it has the advantage of being edited by both the author and the editor. To illustrate, we notice in the May number, in addition to a paper on "Lithaemia," by F. P. Norbury, well prepared reports by F. H. Metcalf, of Franklin, on "Cerebral Apoplexy during Uraemic Poisoning"; by G. W. Miller of Woodson, on "The Use of Chloral Hydrate in Obstetric Practice"; by P. C. Thompson on "A Probable Case of Leprosy" (with illustrations); by Carl E. Black on "Gunshot of Elbow Joint with Cathodograph." Besides, there were cases mentioned which were written up in brief by the Secretary and published. One cannot but feel that the two bound volumes, containing the minutes, papers, etc., for the years 1896 to 1903, are a better evidence of work done than we have for any other period. We feel that it is not necessary for this historical review to go into the same detail for this period as for other periods, as we already have its printed and bound record in detail. Therefore, if the reader does not feel that this review does full justice to the work of these years, he is referred to the bound volumes in our Library.

1901 January: Paper—The treatment of tuberculous and other abscesses, G. W. Walker. Reports—Injury to the brain, F. P. Norbury. February: Paper—Fodelcoma, B. P. Bradburn, Pearl, Ill. Discussion by Drs. Baker, Black, Boone, Cole and Reid. March: Papers—Placenta praevia, T. A. Wakely; The proper pronunciation of medical words, D. W. Reid; The treatment of diphtheria, F. P. Norbury. Reports—Extratonsillar diphtheria, J. W. Hairgrove. April: Paper—The collection of doctors' bills, E. F. Baker. May: Paper—Chronic disease producing symptoms of neurasthenia, A. F. Burnham. Reports—Purpura haemorrhagica, Carl E. Black; Appendicitis, J. W. Hairgrove. June: Program by E. L. Crouch and J. C. Caldwell. July: Paper—Rectal and anal fistulae, Carl E. Black. September: Paper—Entro-colitis, W. W. Crane. Reports—Injury to eyeball, A. L. Adams; Nervous trouble, Wm. Parker; Obstruction of the bowels; Cancer of breast; Cancer of the uterus, Carl E. Black; Discussion by members in regard to programs for the meetings. C. E. Black spoke of the case of President McKinley. October: Paper—The use of cystoscope, Josephine Milligan. Reports—W. G. Mannes; Puerperal polyneuritis, P. C. Thompson; Jacksonville's water supply, Carl E. Black. November: Paper—Fracture of the femur in a child, L. J. Harvey. Reports—Pleurisy with effusion; Cannabis Indica poisoning, F. P Norbury; Severe persistent vomiting, T. J. Pitner; Overdose of Cannabis Indica, H. B. Boone December: Reports of officers. Election. December 21: Adjourned meeting to discuss the Journal and management of the program for 1902.

Incidentally, it should be said that these volumes will be found in many medical libraries of the United States.

Ths was the period of acute controversy between operative surgery and medical treatment. Many of the practitioners were in open rebellion against the effort of the surgeons to lift appendicitis from medical to the surgical treatment, and the dictum of Deaver, Mcrris, Murphy and others that every case of appendicitis should be treated surgically was like shaking a red rag at a bull, to many of our members. The minutes show papers and reports of P. C. Thompson, E. L. Herriott and others, who by reporting serious cases which apparently made good recoveries sought to disprove the dictum. The controversy over appendicitis only prepared the way for many other diseases which were to follow in its wake, as reflected in the papers of the period.



HIRAM K. JONES
1818-1903

A similar condition was behind a controversy in August, 1896, between W. H. H. King, and Carl E. Black and F. P. Norbury, on "Trachaeotomy vs. Intubation for Laryngeal Diphtheria." The name of Joseph O'Dwyer (1841-1898)—following up the work of Eugene Bouchett (1818-1891), who in connection with Armand Trousseau (1801-1867) did the first intubation in Paris in 1857—will ever stand as one of the greatest benefactors of children on account of the complete and practical apparatus for intubation which he designed and used. The work of O'Dwyer ranks with that of Ignaz Phillipp Semmelweis (1818-1865), the martyr of Puerperal Fever controversy, and Carl Siegmund Franz Crede (1819-1892) in preventing infant and childhood mortality. This is certainly a galaxy of immortals which our Society did well to study and to follow. It was this year that Wilhelm Konrad Roentgen discovered the X-Rays for which he was later (1901) awarded the Nobel prize.

Some of the discussions of this period were acute and personal, but were an inevitable part of a world wide evolution in which the surgery of election was asserting itself and new methods were appearing so rapidly that even the most active students and practitioners found great difficulty in keeping up their readjustments.

In November, resolutions were adopted by the Society in co-operation with Dr. J. W. Scott, Secretary of the State Board of Health, to compel all practitioners to have a "diploma of graduation" from a Medical College in good standing, and to secure a new Board of Examiners "no member of which Board shall be connected or affiliated with, or interested in, any diploma-granting college or teaching institution." Nothing came of the effort.

The published transactions had another point of value, in that it printed and preserved as far as possible the illustrations used by the authors of papers. In December, 1896, B. F. Larrick presented a paper on "Typhoid Fever" accompanied by a well drawn chart of the premises where the cases occurred, and in January, 1897, a paper by F. P. Norbury on "Practical Cerebral Localization" is accompanied by a number of excellent illustrations.

1902 No records found for this year.

In March, 1897, the Society adopted resolutions endorsing a bill before the legislature "to provide secrecy in communications between physicians and patients in suits at law or in chancery, where the patient is a party at interest in such suit."

In June, this Society, as all others in Illinois, was thrown into a flurry by the passage by the legislature of the "Osteopathy Bill" which gave any and every sort of practitioner the right to practice anything he pleased in Illinois, if he claimed to be an "Osteopath," a term for which there was no adequate definition, either in law or in the dictionary. Fortunately, through the activity of this Society and others, Gov. John R. Tanner was led to veto the bill, an act fully appreciated by the profession. Every session of the Legislature, since the adoption of the law controlling the practice of medicine and licensing physicians, has been besieged to open up all sorts of short cuts to practice and it has been necessary for every Medical Society to keep a committee on guard in close co-operation with the Legislative Committee of the State Society to protect the people from all kinds of nondescript practitioners.

In January, 1898, the Society changed the name of its official organ from "Transactions of the Morgan County Medical Society" to "The Journal of the Morgan County Medical Society," and began to include some other society reports and an occasional editorial. This change probably seemed desirable to the members on account of the many great movements which were well under way in medicine, not all of which could be considered on the floor of the Society.

About this time there began a movement all over the country to increase the membership in the Medical Societies. We notice now from time to time direct appeals to the men who have not identified themselves with their local, state and national society, to come in. The war with Spain; the blowing up of the Maine in February and the battle of Manila Bay in May did not seem to even slow up the effort to increase the number and membership in Medical Societies. In January (1898) the Morgan County Medical Society published an appeal to all reputable doctors "who do not practice an exclusive system of medicine" to become members.

The scientific movement exemplified this year by the discovery of radium by Professor and Madam Curie was offset by another which is beginning to gain strength. This is the "Anti-vivisectionist" propaganda. As the bacteriological and physiological laboratories had developed in our Medical Colleges, and in our institutions for research, the use of animals for experimental purposes had greatly increased, much to the disturbance of certain theorists who seemed to be more interested in protecting dogs and cats than children, and at the same time would sit down complacently to a dinner of chicken or lamb. The propositions look absurd when one considers the enormous good which was being brought to humanity by this research, but Senate Bill No. 1063 in Congress entitled "A bill for the further prevention of Cruelty to Animals in the District of Columbia" made it necessary for every medical society to bring all the influence possible on its Senators and Congressmen in order not to have our laboratories prohibited from doing vital experimental research which

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1903 January 8: Papers—Otitis media, B. S. Gailey; High potential current as an electro therapeutic agent, F. P. Norbury. February: several interesting cases were reported. March 12: Papers—Pathogenic bacteria, D. W. Reid; Non-surgical treatment of fibroid tumors of uterus, Josephine Milligan. April 9: Paper—Hydrotherapy, T. A. Wakely. May 10: Paper—The quack and his methods, J. M. Wolfe. Reports—Carcinoma of uterus, J. W. Hairgrove. June 11: Papers—Contagious diseases, E. F. Baker; Perinephritic Abscess, Edward Bowe. June 20: —Action regarding death of H. K. Jones. July 9: Only routine business. October 8: Paper—Glaucoma, A. L. Adams; Hemophilia, J. W. Hairgrove. November 12: Papers—Differential diagnosis in intra-abdominal lesions, Carl E. Black; Commitment of the insane, E. L. Crouch. December 10: Annual meeting, reports and election of officers.

would result in saving the lives of thousands of men, women and children. Our County Society made haste to do its part.

In July, 1898, a called meeting was held and appropriate resolutions adopted in memory of A. H. Kellogg, one of the oldest members of the Society and of the profession, who died at an advanced age. He was a fine example of that reserved and dignified school of medicine, so frequently seen at an earlier period, still carefully using the Latin names as a support to a certain "professional" bearing which identified him everywhere as a "Doctor of Medicine." He might easily have been selected as a successor for the "Gold Headed Cane" of Dr. John Radcliffe.

In February, 1886, Dr. David Prince performed an important service for the local profession when he wrote "A History of Medicine and the Medical Profession up to Forty Years Ago." That was up to a time ten years before the Society was organized. His paper is brief, and contains many facts and suggestions of the pioneer days. He pays his respects to Surgeon General Hammond for cutting mercury off the list of army medicines, discusses the prevalent theories of "Bleeding" and "Counter-irritation" but does not forget the "Similia Similibus Curantur" of Hahnemann, or the peculiarities of Dr. Thompson. After he disposes of these he comes down to a discussion of the men and deeds which made the doctors of Morgan County in the forties well known throughout the Mississippi valley. Every doctor of Morgan County should carefully read this paper. It was prepared for the Historical Society in 1886, but was not presented to the Medical Society until 1899, when it formed the basis of a historical meeting which was held in Jacksonville in April. There was a large attendance from the surrounding counties and many important facts were brought to light and some are preserved in "The Journal."

ANDREW McFARLAND
1817-1891

For the second time Morgan County Medical Society has been honored this year by having one of their members, T. J. Pitner, president of the Illinois State Medical Society— another evidence that our members are recognized for the worth that is in them. Dr. Pitner had long been an active and conspicuous member of the local profession as well as of the community. The fact that he, personally, fully deserved the honor conferred on him by the physicians of the state only increases the honor which his selection confers upon the local Society.

Our Society and its little "Journal" received another recognition this

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1904 January 14: A mass meeting of physicians of sixth councillor district. Papers—Medical organization, J. N. McCormack, Bowling Green, Ky., National organizer of A.M.A.; Myocarditis, L. C. Taylor, Springfield; Organization, J. L. Lawrie, Lincoln; Urticaria R. H. Main, Barry; Acute lobar pneumonia, T. J. Pitner; Hysteria, Hugh T. Patrick, Chicago. February 11: Paper—Sleeplessness, J. W. Colbert. Reports—Pneumonia, T. J. Pitner; Pneumonia, P. C. Thompson; Epidemic of diphtheria, D. W. Reid. March 10: Reports—Facial erysipelas, E. L. Crouch; A case of obstetrics, D. W. Reid; Talipes, Josephine Milligan; Epistaxis, J. A. Day; Appendicitis, Carl E. Black; Appendicitis, J. W. Hairgrove; Appendicitis, Edw. Bowe. April 14: Papers—Symposium on influenza, A. M. King, D. W. Reid, A. L. Adams; Tubercular laryngitis, B. S. Gailey. May 12: Paper—Analysis of urine in life insurance, H. A. Potts. June 9: Reports—Post operative tubercular meningitis, J. A. Day; Pneumonia in an old man, P. C. Thompson. September 8: Paper—Use and abuse of forceps in labor, J. A. Day; One hundred consecutive cases of labor, D. W. Reid. October 13: Papers—Acute articular rheumatism, T. J. Pitner; Gonorrhoeal rheumatism, Edw. Bowe; Rheumatic affections of the eye, A. L. Adams. November 10: Papers—Dietetics as applied to nursing, Miss Bedford; The trained nurse, Miss Greer; Massage, Miss Catlin. December 8: Annual meeting, reports and election of officers.

year by having its editor, Carl E. Black, chosen as one of a committee of five to inaugurate a monthly publication to be known as "The Journal of the Illinois State Medical Society," and to take the place of the annual volume of Transactions. This may look like a simple matter now, but the special committee had a long and serious debate on the momentous question and on the floor of the house (meeting in Cairo) many of the best members considered it in a large measure the undoing of the work of the previous forty-nine years. The recommendations of the committee finally prevailed and the Monthly Journal (Illinois Medical Journal) took the place of the annual volume of transactions.

During the year our library was augmented by the receipt of parts of two private libraries. The first was that of Dr. Azel Pierson, of Augusta, Ill., and presented by his daughter, Miss Abbie Pierson. Dr. Pierson was a graduate of the old Illinois College Medical School,, and a live and energetic leader in Hancock County for half a century. He was well known and had many friends in Jacksonville. The second was that of Dr. N. S. Read, of Chandlerville, Ill., one of the most active of our early members. The number of times Dr. Read is mentioned and quoted in our minutes is permanent testimony to his great interest in medicine, and in our Society. He died before there was a Society in his own county.

While medical societies have been in existence in the United States for many years, up to this time they have been founded in response to the desire of a man or group of men—social or medical school centers, so to speak. They have been useful, they have been enjoyed, and have been increasing in numbers, but up to this time each was a law unto itself, being only loosely associated into state and national groups. With the advent of Dr. Geo. H. Simmons to the Secretaryship of the American Medical Association and the Editorship of its "Journal" a movement was started which had for its ideal a single great organization, of which the county society should be the basic unit, and these should be gathered into state groups represented by State Societies, and these in turn associated into a national group—the American Medical Association. The St. Paul (June, 1901) meeting of the A. M. A. marked the full inauguration of the plan, and organizers were soon at work in every part of the country. During the years from 1892-1898 one of our members, Carl E. Black, was a member of the Judicial Council of the State Society, and naturally kept us in close touch with the State and National movements. Early in 1900 these movements were well started, and in March a special meeting of the Society, to which a large number of Medical Societies in Central Illinois were invited, was held in Jacksonville, to discuss "Medical Laws and Medical Organization." All of the principal officers of the Illinois State Medical Society and the President and Secretary of the Illinois State Board of Health were present and took part in the discussion.

1905 January 12: Paper—Adolescence, Carl E. Black. Reports—Delirium tremens, F. P. Norbury; Retained placenta, D. W. Reid; Repair of cervix, J. W. Hairgrove; Cataract, A. L. Adams. February 9: Paper—Relationship between two professions, Rev. A. B. Morey. March 9: A symposium on the business side of a physician's life, in which all took part. April 13: Open meeting. Paper—Out of door treatment of tuberculosis, J. W. Pettit, Ottawa, Ill. May 11: Papers—Endocarditis, W. P. Duncan; Albuminuria, W. C. Cole. June 8: Reports—Hemiplegia, F. P. Norbury; An imbecile, D. W. Reid; Movable kidney and appendicitis, Carl E. Black; Enlarged spleen, J. W. Hairgrove; Hedge thorn puncture of cornea, A. L. Adams. September 14: Papers—Differential diagnosis in diseases of stomach, F. P. Norbury; Hemoptysis, T. O. Hardesty. October 12: Paper—Relation of physical defects to class room work in school children, W. A. Frurr, Supt. of Jacksonville schools; Contagious diseases among school children, T. J. Pitner; Defective sight and hearing in school children, B. S. Gailey and A. L. Adams. November 9: Paper—Pneumonia, T. A. Wakely; Cardiac aneurism, H. A. Potts. December 14: Annual meeting, reports and election of officers.

Contrary to what might be expected, these special meetings seem to have had a stimulating effect on the scientific meetnigs.

At the annual meeting (May, 1900) of the Illinois State Medical Society, Carl E. Black was elected chairman of its Legislative Committee, and was also a member of a special committee of the American Medical Association on National Legislation which met in Washington and assisted in shaping national legislation of importance to the profession and also in preventing vicious legislation. Through these associations of members our Society was brought into direct contact with the State and National movements in legislation and organization.

About this time the movement for routine practical examinations of the blood began to be advocated and practiced, and brought about quite a revival of the use of the microscope, as shown by a number of reports.

In writing such an historical sketch, and especially its modern phases, it is difficult to know what to mention and what to leave out. As yet, a good deal of it is hardly history to most of us and yet the events in which we were participants should go into such a record in order to complete it. To show the relation to general progress, names have to be mentioned. The period now under discussion seems to have been one when more physicians from neighboring counties came to our Society as visitors, or had membership in it than any before or since. The names of Hurst of Greenview, Newcomer and Whitley of Petersburg, Glenn of Ashland, Harvey of Griggsville, Shastid, Crane and Smith of Pittsfield, Main of Barry, Day and Miner of Winchester, Burns of Carrollton, Walker of Bluffs, Chapman and Chapin of Whitehall, Higbee, Smith and Thomas of Roodhouse, Franken and Boone of Chandlerville, Owens and Williams of Versailles, Parker of Mt. Sterling, Bley of Beardstown, Caldwell, Knox and Weis of Manchester, and many others, frequently appear in the minutes as in attendance, and taking part in our discussions. A number of these men became active members and several were officers of our Society. L. J. Harvey of Griggsville, served one year as president.

During this period the Brainard District Medical Society, embracing a territory of several counties north and east of Morgan; the Western District Medical Association having a territory of several counties south of Morgan; the Central District Medical Society embracing several counties east of Morgan, and the Capitol District Medical Society, embracing Decatur, Springfield and Jacksonville with contiguous territory, were all in regular operation and our members took a more or less active part in all of them. Thus the records will show that during this period our members were in frequent attendance at meetings in the neighboring communities, as active members of these societies, or as visitors.

1906 January 14: Nervous and mental symptoms in Bright's disease, E. L. Crouch: Eye symptoms in Bright's disease, B. S. Gailey. February 8: Address—Nostrums, Geo. H. Simmons, Chicago, Editor Journal of the A. M. A. March 8: Paper—Has the patient a right to demand operation contrary to the opinion of the surgeon, J. C. McEnery; Suicide, its cause and prevention, A. J. Ogram. April 10: Public open meeting. Address—Relation of the medical profession to the public, J. N. McCormack, Bowling Green, Ky., National Organizer A. M. A. April 12: Papers—Pleurisy, A. M. King; Empyema, J. W. Hairgrove. May 10: Papers—Relationship between rhinology and otology, George Shambaugh, of Chicago; Interne work in the Mercy Hospital, Chicago, F. A. Norris; Interne work in the Cook County Hospital in Chicago, H. C. Woltman. June 14: Papers—Hemiplegia, J. E. Wharton. Reports—Adeno-carcinoma of intestine, J. W. Haigrove: Meningitis, F. P. Norbury; Foreign body in the ear, A. L. Adams. July 12: Papers—Puerperal eclampsia, H. C. Campbell. Reports—Tumors of the kidneys, J. W. Hairgrove; Paraplegia, F. P. Norbury; Puerperal eclampisa, T. O. Hardesty. August 9: Paper—Septic tank system, E. F. Baker. September: Address—Pure milk and milk inspection, Prof. Trueman, University of Illinois. October: Papers—Medical study in Europe, Edward Bowe; Difference between American, English and German surgery, Carl E. Black. November: Paper—Injuries to the eye, A. L. Adams. Paper—Malarial vs. typhoid fever, P. C. Thompson. December: Election of officers. Reports of officers.

The undercurrent of these movements was for better and more local organization—county organization—and Morgan County Medical Society, through the chairman of the legislative committee of the State Medical Society, and others, was present at and participated in, the organization of every neighboring county society.

A memorable paper of October, 1900, was by D. W. Reid on "Physician and Surgeon" in which he smoothed out some of the irritating wrinkles between physician and surgeon growing out of the inevitable transfer of certain groups of cases from medical to surgical treatment. Another important paper this year was an analysis of the "Causes of Blindness in the Illinois School for the Blind" by A. L. Adams. The paper involved the analysis of 451 pupils and constitutes a valuable original contribution to the literature on the subject.

There is comparatively little in our discussions these days about Homeopaths and Eclectics, most of whom have become members of the local society, but there is beginning to be great agitation about both the sins of omission and of commission of the Osteopaths and the Christian Scientists, and the Legislative committee of the State Society is kept busy warding off their aggressions. Also the words "Diploma Mill" are more and more frequently heard, and describe a menace to the public and the profession which must be taken into serious account. Thus the movement within the profession for better organization with increased opportunity following the progress of the new developments in medicine and surgery are offset by movements on the border to develop short cuts to the care of the sick by the faddist and by those who have only the commercial idea of getting a diploma as quickly and as cheaply as possible with a safe passage of the State Board of Examiners guaranteed.

In March, 1901, Carl E. Black resigned the editorship of the "Journal," a position he had held for four years. This step was taken by him to give more time for his work as chairman of the Legislative Committee and member of the Judicial Council of the State Society. The "Journal" contains an interesting summary of the State Society meeting in Peoria, in which the main interest was in organization; a sort of preparation for the St. Paul meeting.

At the St. Paul meeting of the A. M. A. (June, 1901), a new constitution and by-laws was adopted by which in the future it would be a real delegate society, with delegates elected by a House of Delegates of the State Society, which in turn were to be elected by the County Societies. This necessitated radical changes in the constitution and by-laws of our society.

On account of the wide publicity given a controversy in our local society, which finally ended in our taking into full membership a recent graduate of a Homeopathic medical school, the following resolution, written by one of our

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1907 January: Paper—Series of obstetrical cases, Josephine Milligan. Reports—Child in utero, mother died of heart disease; Uterine fibroid, Carl E. Black; Ovarian cyst, Carl E. Black; Pelvic abscess, J. W. Hairgrove. February: Paper—Preventive medicine, T. A. Wakely. Talk—J. F. Percy, Galesburg, Ill. Reports—Burn, W. K. McLaughlin; Prolapse of bladder, A. M. King. March: Papers—Pathological report of carcinoma of uterus, and a dermoid cyst of ovary, Grace Dewey. Removal of a tonsil and hemorrhage, Watson Gailey. April: Paper—Eclampsia, T. O. Hardesty. Reports—Brain abscess, J. W. Hairgrove; Health ordinance, Carl E. Black. May: Paper—Ear and nose complications of influenza, Byron Gailey. Pulmonary complications of influenza, Chas. Cole. June: Paper—Ether as an anesthetic, Edw. Bowe. July Reports—Enucleation of an eye injured by giant cracker, A. L. Adams. Meeting A. M. A., J. A. Day and Josephine Milligan. Health ordinance, Carl E. Black; Abdominal pain, Carl E. Black; Parturition, T. O. Hardesty. Life insurance examination, Edward Bowe. August : Paper—Clean obstetrics, H. C. Campbell. Reports—Quinine poisoning, Josephine Milligan; Rash from iodide potash, D. W. Reid; Urticaria by quinine, E. L. Crouch; Parotid gland infection, Edward Bowe; Umbilical hernia, J. A. Day. September: Reports—Fibroid of the uterus during pregnancy, Josephine Milligan; Uremic poisoning, H. C. Woltman; Manier's disease, A. L. Adams; Typhoid fever, Wm. Duncan; Pleurisy, T. J. Pitner; Epilepsy, Edward Bowe; Goitre, A. M. King; Goitre, E. L. Crouch. December: Election of officers. Reports of officers and committees.

members, was adopted by the Illinois State Medical Society: "Resolved, that school of graduation shall be no bar to membership in the Illinois State Medical Society, providing such a physician is recognized by the local society as qualified and not claiming to practice an exclusive system of medicine." The same plan was established in Ohio and New York. Thus our little organization was responsible for a definite step in advance, in the question of membership.

Suitable action of the Society records the death of Newton Sedgwick Read, of Chandlerville, on August 11, 1901. Two pages of the "Journal" are devoted to some account of his character and activities. A number of our physicians attended his funeral in Chandlerville.

In October, 1901, Carl E. Black began the presentation to the Society of several tables showing the mortality statistics for Morgan County from 1878 to 1898, first taken up as a whole and then by diseases. At the same meeting Dr. Josephine Milligan, who had recently returned from several months of post-graduate study in European hospitals, described the use of the cystoscope—a new instrument and a new aid in diagnosis and treatment. One of the most active members of the Society at this period was F. P. Norbury, who was recognized as authority in nervous and mental diseases. At this particular period he was strongly advocating state care for the epileptic.

The fall of 1901 was dry and, as was customary in such seasons, the Society devoted considerable discussion to the water question. No practical or tangible results are recorded, probably because before such results could be attained, there were again abundant rains. The minutes of the October meeting contain resolutions on the death of F. C. Winslow, superintendent of the Peoria State Hospital for the Insane, but formerly superintendent of the Jacksonville State Hospital.

At the close of this year, the "Journal" was discontinued. It served a most useful purpose and should have been continued, and no doubt would have been, if some man or woman had come forward and been willing to devote sufficient time and energy to it. That it was a real stimulus to better work and more regular meetings, will be easily seen by comparing the record for the years of its existence with that of other years. It furnished a platform from which each member could speak to a much larger professional audience than gathers on the floor at the meetings. There was a small minority of "aginers" who never lost an opportunity to give the enterprise an unkind word and took genuine delight in its death. The constructive statesmanship of a few doctors

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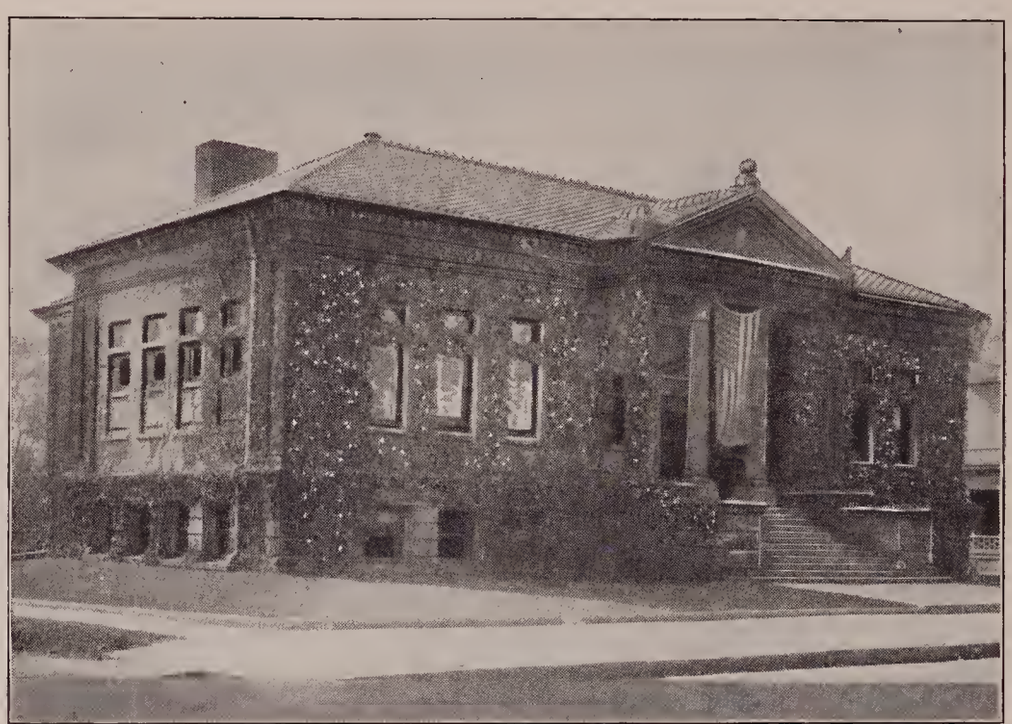
1908 January: Paper—Arterio-sclerosis, T. J. Pitner. Report—Smallpox, E. F. Baker; Mental symptoms, E. F. Leonard; Kidney changes, Chas. Cole. February: Paper—Relation of internal secretions to treatment of pneumonia, W. K. McLaughlin. Reports—Argyrol discoloration of tissues, A. L. Adams. March: Address—Some investigations on pleural reflexes, Thoracentesis and surgery of the lung, Joseph Capps, Chicago. Reports—Double tubal pregnancy, Carl E. Black. April: General discussion of fees by members present. Reports—Double tubal pregnancy, Carl E. Black; Abdominal pregnancy, J. W. Hairgrove; Diphtheria, Josephine Milligan. May: Papers—Influence of specialism on the general practitioner, P. C. Thompson and D. W. Reid; City water problem, Carl E. Black. June: Paper—Lacerations of the perineum, Carl E. Black. Reports, Tumor of uterus, J. W. Hairgrove; Pseudo muscular hypertrophy, F. P. Norbury; Acute strangulated umbilical hernia, Carl E. Black; State meeting, Peoria, Neurology, F. P. Norbury; Surgery, J. W. Hairgrove and Carl E. Black; Tuberculosis, E. L. Crouch; Opthalmology, laryngology and otology, A. L. Adams; Practice of Medicine, D. W. Reid. July: Paper—Tuberculin, E. J. Brown, Decatur, Ill. Reports—Cerebral Tumor, F. P. Norbury; Venereal conjunctivitis, A. L. Adams. August: Reports—Electric Ophthalmia, A. L. Adams. September: Paper—Reminiscences, by R. E. McVey, Topeka, Kansas, first president of society. Extracts of Dr. Henry Jones' paper by T. J. Pitner. Reminiscent talks, James Miner, Winchester and T. A. Wakely; Talk—Early doctors of Morgan county, Carl E. Black. October 8: Regular business. October 30: Addresses—Organization, E. W. Weis, Ottawa, Sec'y State Society; Congress of tuberculosis, J. W. Pettit, Ottawa, President of State Society. November: Papers—Goitre; etiology and pathology, H. C. Woltman; Medical treatment, F. P. Norbury. Reports—Cerebellar tumor, F. P. Norbury; Brain Tumor, E. L. Crouch; Brain tumor post mortem findings, Geo. Stacy. December—Annual meeting. Reports of officers and committees. Election of officers. Talks, records for cases and hospitals from medico-legal standpoint, Carl E. Black and F. P. Norbury.

consists in being against something, and as soon as the "Journal" was discontinued they at once began to be against something else.

The minutes for 1902 have not been found. They are not in the minute book and there is no reference to them, although it is the recollection of members that there was no break in the regular work.

The year 1903 was started on a grand scale by the first trans-Atlantic wireless message by Guglielmo Marconi. In May (1903) the Society moved into new quarters in the Carnegie Public Library Building, after having met in the



PRESENT (SEVENTH) MEETING PLACE OF THE SOCIETY
Public Library, West College Ave., Since May, 1903

Hockenhull building since March, 1893. An arrangement was effected with the Board of Directors of the Public Library by which we secured a permanent home for our Library and a central location for our meetings, all in attractive quarters. About the same time the Society moved into its new quarters it broke a record of thirty-seven years and changed its hour of meeting from the afternoon to the evening. Several attempts were made at different times to bring about this change, which was always opposed by the members outside of Jacksonville, but

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1909 January: Reports—Department of Commerce and Labor relative to vital statistics, Carl E. Black; Diphtheria, David Reid, Sacro-iliac dislocation, Carl E. Black; resection of pylorus for carcinoma, J. A. Day; Two epidemics of scarlet fever, School for Deaf, W. K. McLaughlin; Bacteriological work in connection with scarlet fever; Grace Dewey; Otitis media complicating scarlet fever, Byron Gailey; Nephritis due to scarlet fever, Josephine Milligan; Mildness of the epidemic, T. J. Pitner; Difficulties attending isolation, F. P. Norbury; Otitis of scarlet fever, A. L. Adams. February: Paper—Fractures of the upper part of femur, W. P. Duncan. March: Paper—Operation for correction of deflection deformities of nasal septum, Dr. Otto Freer, of Chicago. April: Paper—Treatment of pneumonia, T. O. Hardesty. Reports—Influenza epidemic, School for the Deaf, W. K. McLaughlin. May: Reports—Brain tumor. Cancer, F. P. Norbury; E. L. Crouch, Carl E. Black. Morphine habitue, had cholecystitis and gangrenous gall bladder, Carl E. Black; Brain, right sided atrophy, E. L. Crouch. June: Paper—Dementia praecox, E. W. Leonard. Reports—Bezold's mastoiditis, A. L. Adams; State Society, A. L. Adams, and T. O. Hardesty. July: Reports—Spinal paralysis, F. P. Norbury; Arthritis, left ankle, T. O. Hardesty; Abdominal infections, Carl E. Black. August: No meeting. September: The farmer's cares and profits in the production of clean milk, R. E. Brand, University of Illinois . October: Testimonial banquet in honor of F. P. Norbury. Addresses—L. J. Harvey, Griggsville; Wm. C. Graves, Springfield; J. F. Percy, Galesburg; L. C. Taylor, Springfield. November: Paper—General diagnosis, A. J. Ogram. Reports—Pellagra, E. F. Baker; Carcinoma of liver, Geo. R. Bradley; Library donations, Carl E. Black. December: Annual meeting. Reports of committees and officers. Election of officers.

gradually the doctor from out of town took a less active part and attended less frequently, until finally the desire of the town men for an evening meeting prevailed.

In April (1903) the Society, by formal resolution, presented the name of Carl E. Black to the State Society, and asked his election to the Presidency of that Society. He had already served several years as chairman of the Legislative Committee and as a member of the Judicial Council of that organizaton, and the local society asked his promotion to the presidency on the besis of efficient services rendered. The next year he was unanimously elected, at the annual meeting in Chicago.

In June, 1903, a called meeting was held to take appropriate action regarding the death and funeral of Hiram K. Jones, one of the Society's most conspicuous charter members—a man of world-wide fame as a Platonic Philosopher, student and teacher.

At the December, 1903, meeting we notice by the minutes that L. J. Harvey of Griggsville was present as councilor of the State Society from the sixth district, and addressed our Society on County Organization. This is the first suggestion in our minutes that the State Society had been reorganized on the county unit plan and is now governed by a council representing definite districts or groups of counties. The sixth district comprised fourteen counties. In January (1904), a mass meetng of all physicians from all these counties was held in Jacksonville, and was largely attended.

At the February meeting the death of J. R. Askew, one of the charter members, was recorded and proper action taken. A committee was appointed and suitable resolutions presented. In the early years of the Society, Dr. Askew had been active in securing an organization, and while he rarely presented a paper, he took an active part in the discussions.

The annual address of F. P. Norbury, the retiring president, voices very fully the spirit and progress of the times. Organization and reorganization were in the air. A number of societies in neighboring counties were the direct outcome of the activities of our Society. Our Library and library interest was growing and we had now over one thousand volumes. All of these things were auxiliary to the central idea of more careful study and better clinical work. With the advent of a society in each county as an essential unit of state and national organization, the membership in our Society is now limited to our own county. While we are cut down in membership, we are greatly improved in spirit and in purpose. As marking a distinct step in advance, at the February (1905) meeting on motion of Carl E. Black, recently elected Librarian, the following was unanimously adopted: "Resolved, that the library committee is hereby authorized to raise by subscription a fund for cataloging, analyzing and building up our library, and that the subscribers to the fund shall, through the librarian, have entire control of the disposition of this fund

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1910 January: Paper—Acute lymphatic leukemia, George Stacy. February: U. S. Pharmacopeia its revision by joint meeting of physicians and pharmacists. March: Paper—Measles, Charles E. Cole. Reports—Gangrene of the sigmoid and descending colon, Carl E. Black; General paresis, E. F. Leonard; Peritoneal Tuberculosis, W. K. McLaughlin. April: Talk—Abnormal mobility of the liver, M. L. Harris, Chicago. June: Reports—State meeting, E. L. Crouch, Carl E. Black; A. M. A. meeting, A. L. Adams, D. W. Reid, Josephine Milligan and George Stacey. July: No meeting. August: No meeting. September: Paper—Serums and vaccines, F. A. Norris. Reports—Caesarean section, Carl E. Black; Angio-neurotic oedema, Edward Rowe. October: Papers—Treatment of infection, by H. C. Woltman and W. P. Duncan. November: Paper—Psycho-neuroses, F. P. Norbury. December: Annual meeting. Reports of officers and committees. Election of officers.

within the limits of our by-laws." The librarian had already secured subscriptions to carry on the work and immediately engaged Eva Mae Funkey as medical librarian in charge of the work. For a number of years Dr. Black had kept a card index by the Dewey Decimal System of the original articles and clinical reports in eight of the leading medical and surgical journals of the English language, and as an inducement to the Society to take up this work, offered the accumulation of over twenty thousand reference cards to the society, if it would continue the work. This gave the Society an index to the best literature, which was immediately available, and started the work off in a most satisfactory manner. This was pioneer work, no other local medical society, large or small, in this country having undertaken such indexing except on a very small scale. This statement does not apply of course to Index Medicus and the Index of the Surgeon General's Library. During the year the librarian visited a number of libraries in Europe and brought back some interesting reports. In no libraries did he find indexes of current literature, except a few special subjects worked out for societies of specialists.

For several months this year a special committee consisting of E. F. Baker, inspector for the Illinois State Board of Health, Geo. E. Baxter, City Health Warden, and Carl E. Black, had been at work on proposed ardinances for securing for Jacksonville a better Health Department. After numerous meetings and conferences, a proposed ordinance was adopted, for which the committee secured the written endorsement of every practitioner in Jacksonville, regardless of his school of graduation or society membership. This is probably the only time that the doctors were completely united on any proposition, and it was thought this fact would secure the passage of the much needed ordinances by the city council. But the mind of the ward councilman is fearfully and wonderfully made and immediately he conceived the highly political idea that this splendid unanimity of the doctors must mean "something in it" and no doubt at the same time he failed to perceive "anything in it" for the self-sacrificing political servants of the people. To his mind the doctors were entirely "too unanimous"—there must be some hidden mystery. Therefore, it eventuated that the very thing which "ye committee" banked on as its greatest strength, killed it.

This is a day of movements of all sorts, within the profession as well as in the world at large. Scientific discovery with rapid strides is pushing practical application hard on every side, and instead of men trying to be secretive about their aims and purposes they want to "tell it to somebody" in order to broaden and develop it. There never was a time when the world was expanding so fast. Scientific facts are being applied so rapidly that what a short time ago seemed a narrow world to most men is growing larger every day. Books, magazines, and even weekly papers are too slow. Men do not have time to wait, but must have daily papers and opportunity for frequent meeting and discussion in order to keep abreast of the times. As a consequence, at this time the one constant topic of discussion in the Morgan County Medical Society and in every

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1911 January: Papers—Ehrlich's treatment of syphilis, Geo. Stacy; Wasserman reaction of serum diagnosis of syphilis, Grace Dewey. February: Paper—Relation of the treatment of the sick to the public press, Carl E. Black. March: The mixed phase of manic depressive insanity, W. L. Treadway. March 31: Reports of water inspection, Dr. Adolph Gehrman, of Chicago. April: Paper—The study of pathology in the living, Edw. Bowe. Reports—Ascaris lumbricoides, W. K. McLaughlin; New X-Ray apparatus at Passavant Hospital, Carl E. Black. May: Paper—The Society's attitude in local ethical relations, W. P. Duncan. June: Infant mortality, Josephine Milligan. July: No meeting. August: No meeting. September: Reports—Irregular pathological conditions, T. O. Hardesty; Relations of the surgeon to the internist and general practitioner, Carl E. Black; Medical and neurological consultants, Edw. Bowe. October: No meeting. November: Address—The lacerations of the parturient canal, Dr. Joseph De Lee, Chicago. December: Annual meeting. Election of officers. Reports of officers and committees.

other medical society from one end of the country to the other, was organization. All old societies are being reorganized to bring them into the uniform plan and new societies are being organized in counties without them. Membership is sought in every direction and men who could not find a friend to present their applications a few years ago are now besought to join.

This scheme of organization was no sooner under way than it began to spread out like a fan and movements within the profession took on a new activity. At the January (1906) meeting "a communication was read from the State Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis" which was the introduction of a new movement in preventive medicine, itself a movement all over the world of great importance and activity. It was the same spirit which brought Dr. Geo. H. Simmons, the aggressive and efficient editor of the Journal of the American Medical Association to address our Society at the February meeting on "Nostrums," at which time a large number of colleagues from neighboring counties were present. The nostrum evil had become so flagrant that the American Medical Association, now having a branch in almost every county in the United States, had grown strong enough to step out and give battle to this hydra-headed monster which was destroying the lives and habits of men and women, besides filching from them their hard earned cash without caring to give them value received.

The March meeting might be called a "Library Meeting" as at that time A. E. and J. A. Prince, of Springfield, gave to the Society the "Library" of Dr. David Prince. Dr. Prince was so long the moving spirit of our Society and its library, that this gift seemed like the bringing home of its own. Nothing could have been more appreciated than this gift. At the same meeting T. J. Pitner presented the Society with a large number of books, representing not only his own private medical library but libraries of colleagues which he had acquired and now placed them where they would be useful and stand as monuments to lives well spent. These acquisitions greatly increased the historical and practical value of our library.

As an index to the rapidity with which our Society, in conjunction with other local societies, was pushing out in various directions of public and professional education and legislation, this meeting was a fair example. Beside the matters already mentioned, J. W. Hairgrove, chairman of the Society's first special committee for the prevention of Tuberculosis, reported arrangements for Dr. Charles L. Mix to speak on "The Prevention of Tuberculosis" to a public meeting under the auspices of the Society; Carl E. Black, chairman of the legislative committee of the Illinois State Medical Society, reported that Dr. J. N. McCormack, of Bowling Green, Ky., organizer for the American Medical Association, would address a public meeting during the month on the necessity of better medical societies, better medical schools, and better doctors. A. J. Ogram read a paper on "Suicide and its Prevention," and F. P. Norbury on the "Psycho-pathology of Suicide." As a result of these two papers, A. J. Ogram was appointed to represent the Society on an an "Anti-Suicidal Board" con-

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1912 January: Paper—Eugenics, Edward A. Foley. February: Papers—Clinical features of kidney diseases, Chas. E. Cole; Pathology and urinalysis, George Stacy. March: Papers—Lobar pneumonia, T. J. Pitner; Surgical kidney, F. A. Norris; Organized profession of the state, Dr. J. C. Newcomb, president of State Medical Society. April: Paper—Development and malposition of the colon, Carl E. Black. Reports—Pneumonia, D. W. Reid. May: Paper—Epilepsy, E. F. Leonard. Reports—Eclampsia, Josephine Milligan; Tuberculosis of kidney, W. P. Duncan. September: Paper—Infection of the accessory sinuses, A. L. Adams. Reports—Hodgkin's disease, A. J. Ogram. October: Paper—Ins and outs of obstetric practice, D. W. Reid. November: Reports—Multiple sclerosis, H. C. Woltman; Vaccine treatment of typhoid fever, G. W. Stacy; Fibroma of naso-pharynx, A. L. Adams; typhoid fever, Chas. Cole; Abdominal pain, T. J. Pitner; Hospitals, Carl E. Black. December: Annual meeting. Election of officers.

sisting of one clergyman, one lawyer, and one doctor, which the Mayor was urged to appoint.

At the regular April (1906) meeting, a special committee (Pitner, Hairgrove and Black), was appointed to represent the Society in the reorganization of "Passavant Memorial Hospital," and the various actions and resolutions looking to this reorganization are given in full in the minute book. In this reorganization the Society came into full participation on the Board of Trustees of the Hospital, and by the organic law adopted, two members of the Society would practically always be on the executive committee.

The Anti-tuberculosis meeting addressed by Dr. Mix resulted in the organization of a local Anti-tuberculosis Society in affiliation with the State Society. In September the meeting was devoted to ways and means of securing "Pure Milk." The local dairymen were invited to be present and the address was delivered by Prof. Trueman of the University of Illinois. This is another of the numerous special civic movements in which the Medical societies of the country are co-operating.

At the end of the year the librarian reported 1789 (319 duplicates arising from the various gift collections) books in the library and the whole number have been properly "accessioned, catalogued, plated, labeled and shelved," and 16,350 reference cards made, classified and filed for reference to the original articles and clinical notes in the following list of Journals subscribed for by the Society:

American Journal of Obstetrics.

American Journal of Medical Sciences.

American Journal of Ophthalmology.

Annals of Ophthalmology.

Annals of Surgery.

Archives of Ophthalmology.

Archives of Pediatrics.

Illinois Medical Journal.

Johns Hopkins Hospital Bulletin.

Journal of the American Medical Association.

London Lancet.

1913 January: Guests of Dr. and Mrs. Crouch at Maplecrest. Address—The relations of the fifth cranial nerve to the bony sinuses of the skull, Dr. M. A. Bliss of St. Louis, Mo. February: Paper—Clinical diagnosis of tuberculosis, C. E. Cole; Pathological findings, Grace Dewey. Reports—Milk epidemic; Sex education; Prevention of infant mortality; Child welfare exhibit, Josephine Milligan. March: Reports—Milk Committee. April: Paper—Gas gangrene, Carl E. Black. Reports—Anti-Tuberculosis Society, Chas. Cole; Skin grafting, Carl E. Black; Salvarsan injections, F. A. Norris; Spina bifida, J. W. Hairgrove; Movable kidney, T. O. Hardesty; Tubal pregnancy, D. W. Reid; Tubal pregnancy, Josephine Milligan; Amputation of breast, J. A. Day. May: Paper—Syphilis, E. L. Crouch; Wasserman reaction, Grace Dewey. June: Paper—Prevention of blindness, A. L. Adams. Reports—Adenectomy, A. R. Gregory; Embolism of arterio centralis, A. L. Adams. July: No meeting. August: Guests at country home of Dr. and Mrs. Carl E. Black. Joint meeting of Cass and Morgan County Medical Societies. Address, Value of vaccination, Capt. G. V. Rukke, M. C. U. S. A. September: Clinic at Passavant Hospital, by Carl E. Black. Paper—Surgical diagnosis, J. W. Hairgrove. October: Luncheon, Passavant Hospital. Paper—Ulcerative colitis, H. A. Haskell. Reports—Recurrent appendicitis, Carl E. Black; Tonsillectomy, A. L. Adams; Sarcoma of hip in pregnant woman, Carl E. Black. November: Address—Treatment and cause of rabies, D. L. Harris, St. Louis, Mo. December: Annual meeting. Reports of officers and committees. Election of officers.

Laryngoscope.

Medical Record.

Ophthalmology.

New York Medical Journal.

Ophthalmic Record.

Surgery, Gynaecology and Obstetrics.

During the year the Society spent over $800.00 on its library, which, considering the small size of the Society and the still smaller number who contributed, constitutes a remarkable piece of work greatly to the credit of, what its members at least believe to be, one of the most active and progressive county medical societies in the country.

1914 January: Paper—Etiology and pathology of septic sore throat, T. O. Hardesty. Reports—Retinal hemorrhage, A. L. Adams. February: Paper—Etiology of pneumonia, G. R. Bradley. Diagnosis and treatment, T. J. Pitner. March: Address, Dr. C. D. Center, Councillor of State Society, Quincy. Reports—Examination of patients admitted to State Hospital, T. L. McLin and W. C. Lowe; Caring for the sick in general hospitals, Carl E. Black. March 28: Paper—Report of the investigation of milk supply to epidemic of sore throats, J. A. Capps, Chicago. April: Reports—Milk committee, and discussion of ordinance. May: Paper—Complete diaphragmatic hernia, F. A. Norris. Clinic—Femoral aneurism, Carl E. Black; Tetanus, E. L. Crouch; Aneurism involving the pharynx, A. L. Adams. June: Address—The resumption of clinic work by the Morgan County Tuberculosis League, H. C. Woltman. July: Clinic—Adenoids, H. C. Woltman and T. O. Hardesty. Cystic ovary, Carl E. Black. Pneumococcus corneal ulcer, A. L. Adams. Intestinal lesions in a general paretic, E. L. Crouch. Colles fracture, Geo. Stacy. Post appendectomy, J. W. Hairgrove. Hysterectomies, J. W. Hairgrove. Pulmonary case, G. D. Webster. August: Joint meeting Cass and Morgan County Medical Societies, guests at Walnut Grove Farm of Dr. and Mrs. Carl E. Black. Address—Physical examination before marriage, E. W. Fiegenbaum, Edwardsville. September: Reports—Radium in malignant disease, E. L. Crouch; South America—P. C. Thompson; Tuberculosis, European trip, Chas. E. Cole; Surgery, European trip, F. A. Norris. October: Guests of Morgan County Dental Society. Paper—Pathology in the mouth and its relation to systematic disease, H. A. Potts, Chicago, Ill. November: Annual dinner, Peacock Inn. Address, Symptomatology and differential diagnosis of duodenal and gastric ulcer and biliary tract infections, Chas. Lewis Mix, Chicago, Ill. December: Annual meeting. Election of officers. Reports of officers and committees. Guest, C. D. Center, Councillor of State Society. Reports—Death to mother and child in delivery after uterine fixation, D. W. Reid; Prolonged pregnancy, rupture and death, Carl E. Black.

1907-1917

CHAPTER VII.

THE LAST ten year period of the Morgan County Medical Society may well be called the modern period. Reorganization has been effected. It is now the official unit, and representative of the Illinois State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and is bound by the rules which govern them. In limiting its powers it has by no means limited its usefulness. Its acts now have behind them the influence and support of the state and national organizations. It now addresses the profession and the public with an authority which it did not formerly possess. This position of dignity brings responsibilities. There is a society morality which it is charged to maintain. It has assumed responsibility for the activities and good name of the profession of the county, and will be held accountable to the profession, and to the public, for professional activity and professional development.

We approach this period with much misgiving as to what we should record. We seem to see the members of the past ten years sitting in a row around the room ready to pronounce judgment on what we say. Perhaps it would be best to conclude at once by referring this period to the writers of our centennial celebration who will do their work after this row of onlookers has passed into history. It is a little like writing one's own obituary and post-mortem resolutions. No doubt it would be wise to follow the excellent example of the Encyclopedia Britannica and mention no living man.

As we look back to our first chapter we see that the medical society of today is not what it was forty years ago. It is now charged with, and held responsible for all things which pertain to the profession of the county, and has taken on many side lines which demand more or less constant attention. It has business relations with the State Society, which must be carefully attended to, lest its members lose their standing in all the societies, for membership in the county unit is a prerequisite of membership in the others. Last year the House of Delegates adopted a medical defense plan, by which each member is protected from unjust suits for alleged malpractice and the administration of this defense is partly in the hands of a local committee. While our Society has had little trouble with blackmailing suits, in the state as a whole many are constantly arising. Behind such suits is always found a jealous or designing colleague, usually of questionable character, anxious by fair means or foul, to injure the reputation of a competitor, and the only way such a condition could be met successfully was by the organization of a league for mutual defense, against unjust suits planned and brought by cunning and designing lawyers.

The present period started out as the last one had closed. Reorganization is completed, but those in authority in national and state societies are over solicitous about increasing membership. Many of the more conservative members think there is too much soliciting of membership, and that while all desirable

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1915 January: Paper—Treatment of croupous pneumonia, J. K. Elder. Reports—Injury to head with paralysis, Wm. P. Duncan and E. L. Crouch; Injury to head, Chas. E. Cole. February: Paper—Foot and mouth disease, W. B. Holmes; Pathology and symptoms of the disease, W. L. Frank. March: Paper—Pelvic varicocele, Dr. Chas. D. Center, Quincy. April: Paper—Emotional reactions in dementia praecox, A. H. Dollear; Team work among doctors, J. W. Hairgrove. May: Paper, Peritonitis, acute septic, T. O. Hardesty. June: No meeting. July: Picnic at Franklin Outing Club. Paper, A report of 100 Chautauqua babies, D. W. Reid. July 24: Special meeting. Report of Committee to state the objects of Anti-tuberculosis League. August: Cass and Morgan County Medical Societies, guests of Dr. and Mrs. Carl E. Black, Walnut Grove Farm. Special guests, Dr. and Mrs. George W. Crile, Cleveland, Ohio. Address, Goiter question, Geo. W. Crile. September: No meeting. October: Paper—Wasserman reactions in 250 consecutive female patients, T. G. McLinn. G. V. Black Memorial Resolution read by T. J. Pitner. November: No record. December: Annual meeting. Election of officers.

practitioners would be welcomed into membership they should not be rushed in too fast. Percentages of new members and eligibles for membership in county and state societies are being carefully kept before the profession. County is compared with county, and state with state. This mad scramble necessarily brings in a considerable number whose ethics and purposes are questionable, but many of them are not lacking in ambition and are well versed in political methods. During this rush to secure members it did not require great discernment to see that a reaction in spirit and purpose would soon come.

During 1907 the co-operation of the Woman's Club was enlisted in public health work and Dr. W. A. Evans, of Chicago, addressed a public meeting under the joint auspices of this organization and the medical society. Later Dr. J. F. Percy of Galesburg, addressed the Society on organization.

There were the usual number of resolutions and protests to the legislature in session this year (1907), regarding bills. The relations between the Illinois State Medical Society and the Illinois State Board of Health were much strained and made the securing of desired legislation, and the prevention of vicious bills becoming laws, more difficult than under more harmonious conditions.

During the summer a joint meeting was held with Adams County Medical Society, with a trip on the Mississipi river, a visit to Hannibal Cave, and dinner at the Mark Twain Hotel, seasoned with many good stories of the great American humorist. The American Medical Association this year was held at Atlantic City, N. J., and several of our members attended. Special reports were made by Josephine Milligan and J. A. Day. Among the lions of the occasion were Theodor Kocher of Berne, Switzerland, who probably did more to develop modern surgery than any other surgeon of the day, and Henry Koplik of Vienna, Austria, the great pediatrist.

The reorganization period seems to have increased the scientific and professional interest. More cases are reported, and the authors of papers are more regularly prepared. During the year the Society had the full support of Alderman Dr. Morris H. Goodrick in trying to secure for the city a proper health department, and the consummation of this necessary legislation was only defeated by the sudden and unexpected reversion of the mayor and the health warden to the role of petty personal politics—the bane of all municipalities.

The reorganization has made evident the necessity of greater care in the selection of delegate and alternate to the State Society. A moral obligation has developed which societies cannot ignore and preserve the standing of the county unit. The whole society will be rated according to its representatives on the floor of the House of Delegates. A society which sends delegates ready for barter and trade in offices rather than its most efficient and practical practitioners who stand for the highest ideals of scientific and educational advancement will find itself classified accordingly. The society which allows itself to be represented by those whose only goal is "to play the game" of politics for the game's sake will find its higher professional interests waning.

1916 January: Paper—Pathology and initial lesions of syphilis, George Stacy. February: Paper—Post operative adhesions, J. W. Hairgrove. Luther J. Harvey Memorial Resolution. by Carl E. Black, E. A. Foley and T. J. McLin. March: Paper—The relation of the tonsils to general disease, A. L. Adams. April: Symposium on tuberculosis, H. C. Woltman, Grace Dewey, Chas. E. Cole, Josephine Milligan. May: Paper—Post operative embolus and thrombus, F. A. Norris. June: Paper—Medical ophthalmology, W. L. Frank. July: Paper—Contagious diseases of children, David W. Reid. August 10: Paper—Chorea, F. P. Norbury and Edward Bowe. August 17: Cass and Morgan County Medical Societies, joint meeting, guests of Dr. and Mrs. Carl E. Black at Walnut Grove Farm. Special guests, Dr. and Mrs. Wm. J. Mayo, Rochester, Minn. Address, Stone in the kidney, Wm. J. Mayo. September: Regular business meeting. October: Clinic—Bone cases, Carl E. Black. November: Address, Eugenics and the making of a better race, Dr. N. J. Hurty, Indianapolis, Ind. December: Annual meeting. Election of officers. Reports of officers and committees.

The year closed with an elaborate report by the librarian on the first year of the new plans and methods adopted a year ago for the library. Over 10,000 references and cross references to original articles and clinical notes in current Journals have been made and filed.

The beginning of the year 1908 found the profession confronted with numerous cases of smallpox, and another effort made to secure an isolation hospital was defeated by the sagacity of our politician aldermen, playing on the ignorance of the public.

The February (1908) meeting was addressed by Dr. Jos. A. Capps of Chicago, and in March, after due discussion, a committee was appointed to confer with the Board of County Commissioners as to the isolation, care and treatment of the tuberculous of the county. Much good work had already been done by several of our members to interest the public in the prevention of this disease, and the appointment of this committee was evidence that the movement was gaining ground.

The April, 1908, meeting was devoted to the question of fees, with the usual result that little was accomplished beyond the satisfaction of a general exchange of views on this altogther unsatisfactory subject. This did not excite the lively interest which was developed by a discussion pro and con of specialism and specialists. The "every man his own specialist" group took quite a rap at the surgeons who are indulging in the reprehensible practice of attempting to reclassify good old medical "inflammation of the bowels," and "jaundice" into surgical "appendicitis" and "cholecystitis."

During the summer the State Society's new Medical Defense Committee came to the rescue of one of our members, the City Health Warden, who was set upon for damages for allowing a man to enter a fumigated house too soon, thereby causing his death. The officer was found "not guilty" and the State Society paid the bill. An interesting and most delightful treat was had in September (1908) when a meeting was held at Waverly in honor of the first President, R. E. McVey. Dr. McVey had formerly lived at Waverly, but now lived in Topeka, Kansas. He was visiting his former Morgan county friends and advantage was taken of this fact to gather the profession in his former home in a reminiscence meeting. Many historical facts were recounted by the older members.

In October (1908) the Anti-tuberculosis movement received additional impetus from a special meeting addressed by Dr. J. W. Pettit of Ottawa. Dr. E. W. Weis, secretary of the State Society, addressed the same meeting on "organization," which, although well advanced in our county, still required a few reminders.

1917 January: Paper—Treatment of abortion, D. W. Reid. Reports—Grippe, T. O. Hardesty; Obstruction of bowels in a child, Chas. E. Cole; Redundant colon, F. A. Norris; pneumonia, T. J. Pitner; pneumonia, Wm. P. Duncan; Pneumonia, T. J. Magill. February: Paper—Aids to diagnosis, E. D. Canatsey, E. L. Crouch, H. A. Chapin, Geo. Stacy, Josephine Milligan, Grace Dewey, T. O. Hardesty. March: Reports—Malignant adenoma of breast, F. A. Norris; Pneumonia, D. W. Reid; Abortion, Chas. E. Cole; Obstetric case, H. C. Woltman; Pneumonia, T. J. Pitner; Pneumonia, T. O. Hardesty. April: Paper—Brain and sinus complications of otitis media, A. L. Adams. May: Paper—Prostatism, T. O. Hardesty. June: Paper—Repair of displacement of abdominal viscera, F. A. Norris. July: Paper, Dakin-Carrell method in the treatment of wounds, Carl E. Black. Reports—Diphtheria, H. C. Woltman; Heart case, T. O. Hardesty; Kidney case, D. W. Reid; Carcinoma of breast, Carl E. Black; Tonsil hemorrhage, W. L. Frank. August: Picnic, Franklin Outing Club. Paper—Recent advances in pediatrics, Josephine Milligan. Paper—Acute anterior poliomyelitis, C. W. East, Dept. of Public Health of Illinois. September: Reports—Bantis disease, Josephine Milligan; Typhoid fever, D. W. Reid; Glaucoma, A. L. Adams; Purpura, T. J. Magill; Typhoid fever epidemic in Decatur, T. J. Pitner; Appendicitis in man 80 years of age, F. A. Norris.

Years of membership stand for a great deal in such a society as ours, and it gave the members a distinct start when T. A. Wakely, who, although then only a medical student, had been at the preliminary meeting of organization, and had always taken active part in the Society's affairs, celebrated the fortieth anniversary of his advent into the practice of medicine by sending to the society his written resignation, which was accepted with sincere regret, and he was transferred to the honorary list.

During the year (1908) the Society's library was quite as prosperous as last year. The work was along the same lines. Many books and pamphlets were received from members, and Mrs. Chas. Dodd sent the library of her father, the late Dr. B. S. Robinson. G. V. Black presented a copy of his two volume work on "Operative Dentsitry" which had just come from the press.

The year 1909 seems to have been "an average year." In other words, while regular meetings were held and good programs produced, there was little that was unusual. The legislature was in session and much consideration was given to bills before it. The effort to secure a proper health ordinance was transferred to the business men's association, but they did not get a more favorable hearing from the Council than was accorded to the committee from the Medical Society, and again the municipal guardians achieved the status quo. Progress is repugnant to most city councils. However, the medical profession was not discouraged, and devoted considerable time to a study of our milk supply and ways and means of making it better and safer. Several clinical meetings were held which seemed to constitute a successful innovation.

This year the local profession lost one of its most conspicuous and active members to the service of the state when Frank P. Norbury was called to the superintendency of the Kankakee State Hospital. A largely attended testimonial banquet was held in his honor.

In 1910 the scientific papers were well up to the average and several new movements were launched. There was a joint meeting with the pharmacists to consider the new U. S. Pharmacopeia; an effort was made to have cases of tuberculosis reported to the Health Warden; the Society brought Dr. M. L. Harris from Chicago to discuss public health problems before the Business Men's Association. Much work was done to try to help the city secure an adequate supply of good water and unanimous resolutions were adopted against a proposed supply from wells in the creek bottom north of the city. A committee from the Society made a complete medical inspection of one city school (Franklin) and made a full report as a demonstration of the value of "medical inspection" with the result that a school nurse was secured.

The next year (1911) was begun by a consideration of syphilis with especial reference to the use of Ehrlich's new remedy, salvarsan (606). The one thing which stands as a special work of the Society this year was an elaborate study of the "city water supply." The services of Dr. Adolph Gehrmann of Chicago were secured and a thoroughly scientific investigation made. The printed report (April, 1911), of the Society occupied nearly three full pages of "The Daily Journal," and was illustrated by a number of pictures. The work was done by the standing committee of the society on Public Health. As usual, science and politics were incompatible, and no practical results were secured. The wasting of the city's money went on and the water continued bad.

For a number of years the Society has had elaborate reports from its officers and standing committees at the end of the year similar to the one that appeared in the minutes at the end of the first year (1867). There were many

years when there was no such summary. These annual summaries are certainly to be commended and the historian at least fully appreciates them.

In 1912 several meetings were held to consider the milk supply and discussions were had with milk dealers and consumers. Passavant Hospital was induced to institute private inspection by a licensed veterinarian of the dairy and herd from which it secured its milk, and to insist that all cows in the herd be tuberculin tested. The society continued to struggle with the water question and through its invitation Dr. Edw. Bartow, director of the State Water Survey, made another investigation and report in the hope that Jacksonville officials might be led to do their plain duty. As one reads the persistent effort of the Morgan County Medical Society throughout the years in trying to secure an abundant supply of pure water, the mental and moral incapacity and willful negligence of our city authorities stands out in glaring contrast.

The anti-tuberculosis campaign was given another boost by a special meeting with the public, addressed by Dr. Ravenal of the University of Wisconsin. It was at a meeting this year (1912) that stereopticon slides were first used to illustrate a paper at a society meeting. During this period when the State Society was being over run by the Chicago Medical politician group, our County Society seemed entirely free from politics, and was doing its best work.

The record for 1913 and 1914 is full of splendid things. The papers were of a high order and such men as Dr. Bliss of St. Louis, Dr. Ludwig Hecktoen of Chicago, Capt. V. Rukke of Jefferson Barracks, Dr. E. W. Feigenbaum of Edwardsville, and others accepted invitations not only to address us but to help us in forwarding the various public health improvements, which the Society had championed. The question of milk supply, water supply, tuberculosis, and general sanitary measures were continually being pushed. More clinical meetings were held.

The custom started in 1912 of holding an annual picnic for the doctors and their families at the Black Farm in conjunction with the Cass County Society was continued and extended. The Society co-operated with the newly organized Chautauqua in conducting a scientifically organized "Baby Conference." Through the co-operation of Dr. J. A. Capps of Chicago, an extended study and report was made of a rather wide-spread epidemic of streptococcus sore throat due to infected milk supply, in which the cause was traced to two infected dairy cows. The Anti-tuberculosis League originally organized by the Society acquired the services of a full-time nurse. The work in the Library continued as for several years under the new plan and full reports appear in the minutes showing the excellent work accomplished. The fact that the local profession continued to contribute an average of about $700.00 a year to its support is the best testimony of their appreciation. For several years the library compiled the index for the Illinois Medical Journal and in 1913 it compiled a complete "General Index of the Transactions of the Illinois State Medical Society from 1850 to 1898." Annual dinners, frequent luncheons, clinical meetings and meetings for considering subjects of community interest, seem to stimulate better scientific monthly programs.

This brings our record down to 1915. Little need be said regarding the last two or three years. They are too young to be considered as history, and the author of the volume for the hundred year period will be left to deal with them.

Officers of the Morgan County Medical Society

1866—President, R. E. McVey; Vice-President, J. P. Johnston; Secretary, G. R. Bibb; Treasurer, Jno. W. Craig.

1867—President, Henry Jones; Vice-President, S. G. Weagley; Secretary, C. T. Wilbur; Treasurer, Jno. W. Craig.

1868—President, David Prince; Vice-President, J. G. Cox; Secretary, C. T. Wilbur; Treasurer, G. R. Bibb.

1869—President, A. H. Kellogg; Vice-President, C. T. Wilbur; Secretary, T. A. Wakely; Treasurer, C. J. Lucas.

1870—President, H. W. Milligan; Vice-President, H. A. Gilman; Secretary, T. J. Pitner; Treasurer, C. J. Lucas.

1871—President, Henry Jones; Vice-President, C. Fisher; Secretary, T. J. Pitner; Treasurer, W. H. H. King.

1872—President, C. Fisher; Vice-President, T. A. Wakely; Secretary, M. H. Cassell; Treasurer, W. H. H. King.

1873—President, W. H. H. King; Vice-President, N. S. Read; Secretary, C. J. Lucas; Treasurer, M. H. Cassell.

1874—President, C. T. Wilbur; Vice-President W. C. Cole; Secretary, T. J. Pitner; Treasurer, W. H. H. King.

1875—President, H. C. Stewart; Vice-President, E. D. Wing; Secretary, C. G. Brown; Treasurer, W. H. H. King.

1876—President, W. C. Cole; Vice-President, E. D. Wing; Secretary, G. V. Black; Treasurer, W. H. H. King.

1877—President, E. D. Wing, Vice-President, R. E. McVey; Secretary, G. V. Black; Treasurer, W. H. H. King.

1878—President, G. V. Black; Vice-President, J. A. Dougherty; Secretary, C. G. Brown; Treasurer, W. H. H. King.

1879—President, H. K. Jones; Vice-President, C. G. Brown; Secretary, C. K. Cole; Treasurer, W. H. H. King.

1880—President, T. J. Pitner; Vice-President, C. G. Jones; Secretary, J. W. Freeman; Treasurer, W. H. H. King.

1881—President, T. J. Pitner; Vice-President, C. G. Brown; Secretary, J. W. Freeman; Treasurer, W. H. H. King.

1882—President, C. G. Brown; Vice-President, J. R. Sims; Secretary, W. C. Cole; Treasurer, G. V. Black.

1883—President, A. E. Prince; Vice-President, J. D. Waller; Secretary, W. C. Cole; Treasurer, G. V. Black.

1884—President, J. D. Waller; Vice-President, T. M. Cullimore; Secretary, W. C. Cole; Treasurer, G. V. Black.

1885—President, B. H. Skinner; Vice-President, C. M. Vertrees; Secretary, W. C. Cole; Treasurer, G. V. Black.

1886—President, C. Fisher; Vice-President, T. A. Wakely; Secretary, L. A. Malone; Treasurer, G. V. Black.

1887—President, T. A. Wakely; Vice-President, W. C. Cole; Secretary, L. A. Malone, Treasurer, G. V. Black.

1888—President, E. F. Baker; Vice-President, H. A. Bremmer; Secretary, J. A. Prince; Treasurer, C. E. Black.

1889—President, W. C. Cole; Vice-President, E. L. Herriott; Secretary, J. A. Prince; Treasurer, C. E. Black.

1890—President, T. M. Cullimore; Vice-President, L. A. Malone; Secretary, F. P. Norbury; Treasurer, C. E. Black.

1891—President, L. A. Malone; Vice-President, T. J. Whitten; Secretary, W. K. McLaughlin; Treasurer, C. E. Black.

1892-3—President, Carl E. Black; Vice-President, W. C. Cole; Secretary, Josephine Milligan; Treasurer, E. F. Baker; Censors, E. F. Baker, T. A. Wakely, A. L. Adams.

1894—President, F. P. Norbury; Vice-President, J. W. Hairgrove; Secretary, A. L. Adams; Treasurer, E. F. Baker; Librarian, J. A. Walker; Censors, E. F. Baker, T. A. Wakely, A. L. Adams.

1895—President, J. W. Hairgrove; Vice-President, B. T. McLain; Secretary, A. L. Adams; Treasurer, E. F. Baker; Librarian, J. A. Walker; Censors, E. F. Baker, T. A. Wakely, A. L. Adams.

1896—President, J. W. Hairgrove; Vice-President, C. M. Vertrees; Secretary, Carl E. Black; Treasurer, E. F. Baker; Librarian, A. L. Adams; Censors, W. C. Cole, T. J. Pitner, P. C. Thompson.

1897—President, T. J. Pitner; Vice-President, G. W. Miller; Secretary, Carl E. Black; Treasurer, E. F. Baker; Librarian, A. L. Adams; Directors, J. W. Hairgrove, P. C. Thompson, W. C. Cole.

1898—President, A. L. Adams; Vice-President, H. C. Campbell; Secretary, Carl E. Black; Treasurer, E. F. Baker; Librarian, F. P. Norbury; Directors, H. W. Smith, L. J. Harvey, C. M. Vertrees.

1899—President, L. J. Harvey; Vice-President, J. W. Hairgrove; Secretary, Carl E. Black; Treasurer, E. F. Baker; Librarian, H. C. Campbell; Directors, C. M. Vertrees, A. L. Adams, T. A. Wakely.

1900—President, W. C. Cole; Vice-President, J. G. Franken; Secretary, Edward Bowe; Treasurer, E. F. Baker; Librarian, H. C. Campbell; Directors, T. J. Pitner, P. C. Thompson, A. L. Adams.

1901—President, J. G. Franken; Vice-President, A. F. Burnham; Secretary, Edward Bowe; Treasurer, E. F. Baker; Librarian, H. C. Campbell; Directors, T. A. Wakely, A. L. Adams, E. L. Crouch.

1902—President, P. C. Thompson; Vice-President, David W. Reid; Secretary, T. A. Wakely; Treasurer, E. F. Baker; Librarian, T. J. Pitner; Directors, P. C. Thompson, E. F. Baker, T. A. Wakely.

1903—President, T. A. Wakely; Vice-President, F. P. Norbury; Secretary, C. E. Burkholder; Treasurer, E. F. Baker; Librarian, T. J. Pitner; Directors, P. C. Thompson, E. F. Baker, T. A. Wakely.

1904—President, F. P. Norbury; Vice-President, J. W. Hairgrove; Secretary, David Reid; Treasurer, E. F. Baker; Librarian, H. C. Campbell; Censors, A. L. Adams, J. W. Hairgrove, C. E. Burkholder.

1905—President, J. W. Hairgrove; Vice-President, Josephine Milligan; Secretary, David Reid; Treasurer, E. F. Baker; Librarian, Carl E. Black; Censors, A. L. Adams, F. P. Norbury, C. E. Black.

1906—President, Josephine Milligan; Vice-President, A. L. Adams; Secretary, David Reid; Treasurer, E. F. Baker; Librarian, Carl E. Black; Censors, J. A. Day, A. L. Adams, F. P. Norbury.

1907—President, E. L. Crouch; Vice-President, H. C. Woltman; Secretary, A. M. King; Treasurer, E. F. Baker; Librarian, Carl E. Black; Censors, T. J. Pitner, J. A. Day, F. P. Norbury.

1908—President, David Reid; Vice-President, Chas. E. Cole; Secretary, P. E. Hoffman; Treasurer, E. F. Baker; Librarian, Carl E. Black; Censors, E. L. Crouch, T. J. Pitner, J. A. Day.

1909—President, Grace Dewey; Vice-President, F. A. Norris; Secretary, G. H. Stacy; Treasurer, A. L. Adams; Librarian, Carl E. Black; Censors, E. L. Crouch, Josephine Milligan, E. F. Baker.

1910—President, H. C. Woltman; Vice-President, N. J. Hughes; Secretary, A. R. Gregory; Treasurer, A. L. Adams; Librarian, Carl E. Black; Censors, H. C. Campbell.

1911—President, Edw. Bowe; Vice-President, G. H. Stacy; Secretary, W. L. Treadway; Treasurer, A. L. Adams; Librarian, Carl E. Black; Censors, Chas. Cole, D. W. Reid.

1912—President—F. A. Norris; Vice-President, E. F. Leonard; Secretary, G. H. Stacy; Treasurer, A. L. Adams; Librarian, Carl E. Black; Censors, E. F. Baker.

1913—President, A. J. Ogram; Vice-President, E. A. Foley; Secretary, G. H. Stacy; Treasurer, A. L. Adams; Librarian, Carl E. Black; Censors, Directors and Trustee, D. W. Reid.

1914—President, G. H. Stacy; Vice-President, G. R. Bradley; Secretary, T. G. McLin; Treasurer, A. L. Adams; Librarian, Carl E. Black; Directors, D. W. Reid.

1915—President, G. H. Stacy; Vice-President, G. R. Bradley; Secretary, T. G. McLin; Treasurer, A. L. Adams; Librarian, Carl E. Black; Director, H. C. Woltman.

1916—President, T. O. Hardesty; Vice-President, E. A. Foley; Secretary, T. G. McLin; Treasurer, A. L. Adams; Librarian, Carl E. Black.

1917—President, G. R. Bradley; Vice-President, A. O. Magill; Secretary, W. L. Frank; Treasurer, A. L. Adams; Librarian, Carl E. Black.

Members

Below we give a list of the members of the Morgan County Medical Society by the years of their election. The address of those living outside of Jacksonville is given.

1866

Henry Jones
R. E. McVey, Waverly
W. S. Edgar
Clinton Fisher
Hiram K. Jones
Geo. R. Bibb
J. P. Johnston, Lynnville
J. Wilbur Meachan, Waverly
M. M. L. Reed
R. E. Stevenson
Jas Miner, Palmyra
W. H. H. King
David Prince
Joseph R. Askew
C. T. Wilbur
John W. Craig, Arcadia
C. H. Knight
E. D. Buckner, Murrayville
Chas. J. Lucas
Caswell T. Poe, Murrayville
C. M. Robertson, Tallula
W. C. Warriner.
J. F. Snyder, Virginia

1867

E. F. Baker, Alexander
S. G. Weagley, Orleans
W. J. Wackerly, Meredosia
T. N. Stewart, Bethel-Exeter
Owen M. Long
G. W. Goodspeed, Virginia
Chas. A. Edgar
L. W. DeLeuw
A. H. Kellogg
G. A. Wilson, Virginia
D. Skillings, Winchester
W. B. Perry, New Berlin
C. W. Stewart, Bethel-Exeter
A. L. Kimber, Waverly
D. R. Malone
Chas. Dutton
B. H. Skinner, Bethel, Winchester

1868

James Miner, Waverly
J. G. Cox
G. H. Sanford, Talulla
C. G. Jones
T. V. Welch, Concord

1869

M. H. Cassell
P. F. Lightfoot, Murrayville
Clark Roberts, Winchester
T. J. Pitner
P. S. Rosenbarger, Franklin
Thos. A. Wakely
I. H. Brown
H. A. Gillman
A. O. Gillman
J. H. Hill, Arcadia
H. W. Milligan

1870

Andrew McFarland
A. H. Benedict, Waverly
Carl Reichman

1871

J. H. Stewart, Exeter
N. S. Read, Chandlerville
H. C. Stewart

1872

Samuel Edmonds, Alexander
John Dodd
G. W. Miller, Woodson
E. V. Thomas, Athens

1873

Albert C. Brown, Waverly
W. C. Cole, Lynnville
T. F. McFarland

1874

W. C. Pipino
E. D. Wing

1875

C. G. Brown

1876

J. H. Dougherty
H. Lee Hatch
T. U. Stewart
E. H. Hamill

1877

Chas. M. Vertrees, Murrayville

1878

H. F. Carriel
Lewis A. Frost
P. B. Perry, New Berlin

1879

B. H. Skinner
Chas. K. Cole
T. M. Cullimore
J. W. Freeman

1880

G. V. Black
J. R. Sims
Geo. N. Kreider
L. E. Herriott

1881

Arthur E. Prince
J. A. Rea, Meredosia
G. W. Crum, Arenzville
T. A. Wakely
W. T. Angelo, Lynnville
W. J. Wackerly, Meredosia

1882

J. M. Swope, Arenzville
S. Griffin, Literberry
E. A. Ayers

1883

C. C. Powell
Ernest G. Epler
F. R. Pitner
J. D. Waller

1884

G. H. Harris, Lynnville
S. M. Stocker

1885

Grant Cullimore
L. A. Malone

1886

C. M. Weems, Naples
W. W. Crane, Sinclair
P. C. Thompson, Meredosia

1887

J. H. Bremmer, Merritt
A. F. Burnham, Ashland
Dr. Anderson, Arenzville
Jno. A. Prince
Carl E. Black

1888

J. W. Dalbey
J. W. Hairgrove, Waverly
Henry Ehrhardt, Beardstown
N. J. Hughes, Franklin
Chas. Easter
Geo. Bley, Beardstown.

1889

F. P. Norbury
Virginie Dinsmore

1890

L. H. Clampit
F. H. Metcalf, Franklin
J. A. Day, Lynnville
L. F. Worley
T. J. Whitten
C. B. Dearborn
A. L. Adams
W. D. Humphrey, Virginia
Brock Mayfield
Josephine Milligan
W. K. McLaughlin

1891

C. A. Brown, Waverly
Annette McFarland
F. O. Jackman
L. J. Harvey, Griggsville
J. N. Black, Clayton

1892

L. H. Clampit
B. T. McLain, Franklin

1893

T. J. Tribble, Waverly
W. L. Grimes
J. F. McKenzie
J. A. Walker
C. C. Sater
T. J. Whitten

1894

G. W. Lee, Meredosia

1895

Geo. Dinsmore
G. W. Bradley, Waverly
L. D. Wiley, Nortonville
G. W. Miller, Woodson
D. W. Reid, Murrayville

1896

Geo. F. B. Willard, Manchester
Francis Nevil, Murrayville
N. J. Hughes, Waverly
B. F. Larrick
E. V. Heaton, Lynnville
J. H. Fountain, Chapin
J. B. Perkins, Franklin
H. C. Campbell, Lynnville
C. DuHadaway, Jerseyville
F. P. Gillett

1897

N. H. Hana, White Hall
A. F. Burnham
H. W. Smith, Roodhouse
J. G. Franken, Chandlerville

1898

J. H. Spencer, Murrayville
Wm. Parker, Mt. Sterling
Edw. Bowe

J. W. Newcomer, Petersburg
A. H. Byers, New Salem
Ralph B. Scott
Thos. Rice
H B. Boone, Chandlerville
J. E. Prather, Glasgow
F. Martin Crane, Pittsfield
Jos. C. Anderhub, Mt. Sterling
J. L. Reynolds, Concord
R. H. Main, Barry
E. L. Crouch

1899

J. H. Barber, Pittsfield
Wm. G. Mannes, Nortonville
Walter H. Allyn, Waverly
G. W. Walker, Bluffs
H. H. Carter
Helen M. Duncan
Geo. W. Bradley, Waverly
G. F. Bechdoldt
G. R. Walker, Bluffs

1900

F. C. Winslow
C. N. Cowell, Merritt
A. H. M. Cromwell
B. S. Gailey
Harry B. Carriel
J. E. Wharton
J. C. Caldwell, Manchester
W. T. Moffett
J. M. Wolfe
Lois Nevil

1901

Helen Gray Dacosta
W. W. Crane, Sinclair
A. R. Dacosta, Woodson
C. E. Burkholder
Geo. E. Baxter
James Miner, Winchester
Joseph Robbins

1902

No Record.

1903

A. H. Colbert
A. M. King
Grace Dewey
J. E. McEnery
H. A. Potts

1904

W. P. Duncan
T. O. Hardesty
F. A. Stubblefield
A. H. Dollear

1905

A. J. Ogram
F. A. Norris
R. L. Estes, Meredosia

1906

H. C. Woltman
R. R. Jones, Woodson
Percy E. Hofman
Walter Purviance, Literberry
Watson Gailey

1907

R. Winsor
C. W. Fortune, Literberry
G. R. Bradley, Palmyra
E. F. Leonard
E. W. Gardner, Literberry
Adam Wenger, Concord

1908

Lucius Smith, Chapin
A. E. Obermeyer, Arcadia
W. H. Allyn, Waverly
Frank P. Boyde
Paul Allyn, Waverly
D. N. Harris, Prentice
G. A. Webster
Geo. H. Stacy

1909

R. Getters
Walter L. Treadway

1910

A. R. Gregory
Wm. H. Weirich

1911

J. U. Day
J. M. Elder, Franklin
F. E. Much
S. D. Anderson
J. E. Meyers
L. H. Clampit
Lee W. Fulton, Alexander
Annette McFarland Sharpe
F. L. Hall

1912

Edw. A. Foley
Roscoe Pratt
F. W. Nickel

1913

H. A. Haskell, Lynnville
F. M. Woods, Waverly
G. H. Spencer, Murrayville
Emanuel Sipes
C. R. Lowe
F. M. Roberts, Chapin
J. K. Elder, Franklin
Thos. McLin

1914

Wade H. Schott, Alexander
Walter L. Frank

1915

E. G. Strickler
E. E. Erstling
Wilma Jacobs

1916

Anny E. Peterson

1917

The following are the present members of the society:

A. L. Adams
W. H. Allyn, Waverly
Paul Allyn, Waverly
A. T. Bartlet
E. F. Baker
G. E. Baxter
Carl E. Black
G. R. Bradley
Edward Bowe
Edward Canatsy
H. B. Carriel
H. A. Chapin
C. E. Cole
E. L. Crouch
J. U. Day
J. A. Day
Grace Dewey
A. H. Dollear
Virginie Dinsmore
W. P. Duncan
J. M. Elder, Franklin
E. E. Erstling
E. A. Foley, Watertown
J. H. Fountain, Chapin
Walter L. Frank
A. R. Gregory, Jr.
J. W. Hairgrove
D. N. Harris, Prentice
T. O. Hardesty
N. J. Hughes, Waverly
R. R. Jones, Woodson
A. M. King
C. R. Lowe, Lincoln
A. O. Magill, Concord
Thos. G. McLin
F. H. Metcalf, Franklin
J. F. Meyers
Josephine Milligan
F. A. Neville, Meredosia
F. P. Norbury, Springfield
F. A. Norris
A. J. Ogram
A. E. Obermeyer, Arcadia
M. B. Pontius
T. J. Pitner
Anny Peterson
J. B. Perkins, Franklin
D. W. Reid
F. M. R berts, Chapin
W. H. Schott, Alexander
G. H. Stacy
E. Sipes
E. J. Strickler, Chicago
P. C. Thompson
W. H. Weirich
H. C. Woltman
T. A. Wakely
J. M. Wolfe
Charles Waters
F. M. Woods, Waverly